The Weekly Post.

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A REBUKE.

Why are you so sad? sing the birds, the little birds,
All the sky is blue,
We are in our branches, yonder are the herds.
And the sun is on the dew;
Everything is merry, sing the happy little birds,
Everything but you!

Fire is on the hearthstone, the ship is on the wave,
Pretty eggs are in the nest.
Yonder sits a mother smiling at a grave,
With a baby at her breast;
And Christ was on the earth, and the sinner He forgave
Is with him in His rest.

We shall droop our wings, pipes the throstle on the tree
When every thing is done,
Time unfurleth yours, that you soar eternally
In the regions of the sun,
When our day is over, sings the blackbird in the lea,
Yours is but begun!

Then why are you so sad? warble all the little birds,
While the sky is blue,
Brooding over phantoms and vexing about words
That never can be true,
Everything is merry, trill the happy, happy birds,
Everything but you!

—All the Year Round.

THE BELLE OF THE "BRANCH."

"I shall not remain in the city another week. I am resolved to have my own way in this matter. It is a shame to be shut up like this when all my friends are enjoying the seashore. Yes, I shall leave the city on Saturday! My mind is made up, and when I resolve upon a plan, I never yield."

This spirited speech came from the lips of a pouting beauty, and was intended for the ears of her husband, who had been for the last half hour absorbed in his newspaper and cigar. He had not heard the first of the speech, but was forcibly reminded of the latter clause by the energy with which it was uttered.

"To the seashore, Nettie? I have a plan in my mind that I was to propose this evening, which I think you will like better."

"What is it, George?

"To board in the country during the three warmest months."

"In the country; For mercy's sake, George, do not talk about the country; a place as gloomy and as quiet as a churchyard, and swarming with mosquitos. I should die of loneliness, to be banished from society three months."

"But I shall be out every evening, Nettie, and we shall have Sunday to enjoy together, while if you go to the seashore, I shall not be able to be with you at all; beside, the enormous expense of watering-places, with the fashionable style kept up there, would be a serious obstacle in the way."

"It need not be, I am sure, George. I know you can afford this little expense, and then, too, I had rather spend a fortnight at a general watering-place, than three months in the country. 'Live while we do live,' is my maxim."

"I hoped, Nettie, that you would be pleased with my plan, for I have taken great pains to secure an agreeable home for us, in a pleasant family in the midst of a fine country village, where there are plenty of trees, and woods, and handsome summer residences. You cannot possibly be lonely there."

"Nobody goes into the country, George, only those who cannot afford to go to the watering places. All my acquaintances have gone to Newport or the Branch, and I am going, too."

The next Sunday night found Nettie domiciled at one of the most fashionable hotels at the "Branch." George did not regret the effort he had made to gratify his wife when he saw how happy she was made by it.

Nettie was pretty, and exceedingly charming in her appearance; a woman just fitted to be petted and spoiled, as long as there are people to do it. Her fault had been engrafted into, not born, in her character. God had given her the great gift of beauty, and her parents, her associates and instructors, felt privileged to assail her young nature by praise and flattery; to check every generous impulse by constantly pampering to her childish whims and desires. When she grew up she was more beautiful and winning, and as she developed in grace and beauty, just so much more was she spoiled by those about her.

Nettie found many of her friends awaiting her at the "Branch," who, having gone before her, were ready to introduce her into the pleasures of the season. Her beauty and charming ways were exceedingly attractive to strangers, and she soon found herself surrounded by admirers. She had not forgotten, during the two years of her wedded life, her little arts of coquetry, and knew very well how to control homage.

Before she had been a week at the hotel, Nettie was unanimously voted the "belle of the season."

This was a very flattering position to sustain, and in the midst of this tide of admiration, she forget what little good sense nature had spared to her, and plunged headlong into fashion and pleasure. A crowd of attendants were pressing their services and attentions upon her. Her talent for music was brought into use, and no songs were so much applauded as those of the charming Nettie.

In the midst of this homage, Nettie was awakened from her dream by a letter from George. It breathed only kindness and love. He was happy because she was enjoying herself so much. He wrote in so cheerful a tone that it reassured Nettie, and gave her courage to make new demands upon his exertions. More money was seriously needed to make the necessary change of clothing. The belle of the season must not appear two nights in the same adornings. To excite the pride of her husband, she sent a paper containing an account of the last fete, in which her name shone most conspicuous of all the bright stars in that galaxy of beauty.

George received this letter in his counting-room, worn out with overwork, and its contents were anything but gratifying to him. He had dismissed one of his clerks to lessen expenses, and was performing the extra labor himself. He had not even found time to leave the city for a day, but worked early and late, and with renewed diligence, to make up for the unusual demands upon his purse. The money was sent with a gentle remonstrance, and a deep anxiety lest she should be injuring her health by this expess of dissipation. He hinted at the time of her return, and proposed to go for her whenever she would appoint the day of her departure.

Nettie had no desire to leave a place where she was winning such golden honors. It was not a slight thing to be the "Belle of the Branch," and consequently the object of jealous envy to more wealthy ladies than harself.

A fortnight passed on, and the gay belle found no time to send a message to her husband, not even to assure him of her health and safety. Poor George! he was now reaping a small part of the retribution that was following upon the heels of his own misguided love. Nettie was not wholly to blame. She lived, as she had been taught to live, only on excitement and admiration.

Among the many admirers of the Long Branch belle was a Spanish Count, who had lost all but his title and ancestral blood through some unlooked for change in his native country, and therefore came to America. He was accomplished, and prepossessing in appearance, and excelled in music. With these exornal advantages, he made himself very attractive to Nettie. In fine, he was the favored attendant.

The fortnight at the seashore extended to a summer. It was not possible for Nettie to tear herself away from the enchanting round of pleasure.

She became selfishly unmindful of the trouble she was bringing on her faithful husband, and thought only of herself and her new friend. She was borne on by the great whirlpool of fashion, far on into deep, dangerous places. But she was as ignorant as a child of her danger.

Count Lenardo was flattered and gratified by his power over the beautiful woman. He became greatly enamored, and, with the impetuousness of his national character, gave evidence of his love by the most untiring devotion. Nettie was blinded by her own life of excitement, and did not understand nor believe the import of the Count's attentions.

While these events were transpiring at Long Branch, George Cavanagh had ample time for reflection. At first, he was quiet and submissive, more for the love he bore toward his wife, and from a natural desire to gratify all her wishes, than from any weakness of character. As the weeks passed by he grew restless and miserable, and at length out of his bitter experience his resolution was formed. He saw the danger to which his wife was exposed, as no other person could, and he resolved to save her from the sorrows that might fall upon her unsuspecting head.

After mature reflection, George Cavanagh took upon himself a disguise that afforded him perfect security, and made his way to Long Branch. Here he determined to mingle with the crowd and watch his treasure from a distance, and yet be near to ward off danger, if any should approach. His jealous love, colored with the brightest tinge every little act; the homage rendered to his fair and beautiful wife seemed to him the foulest insult. He knew better than Nettie the real character that lay beneath the pleasing exterior of her many admirers.

On arriving at Long Branch George made but little effort to gain acquaintances. His purpose would be better accomplished by retired seclusion. He feared Nettie might recognize him, should he be brought into her immediate presence. He stood afar off, listening to the remarks of the bystanders, and endeavored to learn from the people the current of conversation, the esteem in which she was held. He had never seen her in such a blaze of glory and splendor, and was bewildered by the beauty of her appearance.

George Cavanagh was a good man, and he believed in his heart that Nettie was true to him, although he knew full well her weakness of character which required, and even exacted, constant homage from others. But now he saw, as he never did before, his own part in the fault. If danger fell upon her, he was partly responsible. What had he offered her but this same doting, blind devotion? Never had he opened his mind with its wealth of knowledge and practical experience to her, and taught her to prize it above flattery. For the first time in his life he saw his mistake, and obeying the impulses of generous nature resolved to atone for it.

His quick, jealous eye soon fell upon Count Lenardo, and, unnoticed, he watched his movements every moment when it was possible to gain access to him. He heard, as if by some supernatural power, the tender word of parting, and the delicate flatteries addressed to Nettie on the balcony, after the dance had ceased. He followed his wife like a guardian angel, and never for a moment lost sight of the purpose that inspired him. He fancied he had often noticed a strange look in Nettie's face when she had been engaged in conversation with Count Lenardo. It expressed a vague fear—a slight foreboding of distrust and a breaking up of confidence. It indicated the power to which she was fast becoming subjected, and her inability to rise above and conquer it.

One evening a party was strolling toward the beach. It was a moonlight evening, and nothing could surpass the beauty of the sea, with the soft light falling upon the waters, and the white sails of little skiffs upon the the waves. At a distance, one solitary wanderer paced up and down the beach, and occasionally seated himself on the rocks. The gay party went down to the very edge of the water. For some time the conversation was general, but the beauty of the night tempted them in different directions, and the company separated into smaller groups, and loitered away for quiet strolls.

Nettie and Count Lenardo were left standing on the sandy shore. For a few moments there was a silence between them. Nettie being impressed with the beauty of the moonlight sparkling upon the smooth sea, and her companion equally absorbed in his own contemplations.

Suddenly taking her arm, the Count led Nettie to a secluded seat under a shelving rock. George followed close in their footsteps, and soon found himself so near as to distinguish their lowest tones, and was yet secreted from view. He blushed when he thought of his position. It seemed mean and dishonorable to be dogging the steps of his own wife. But the thought of the danger surrounding her was the motive that prompted the act.

The influence of the evening was particularly inspiring, and the impetuous nature of the Count burst out into extravagant expressions of love and tenderness. Now, for the first time, did the scales fall from Nettie's eyes, so that she saw clearly her position. She resented the words addressed to her by her companion, and, with all the dignity of her outraged woman's nature, threw back the insult offered to her wedded love.

But it was vain to strive to check the fountain pent up in the breast of the young Count. She found, too late, that her will was powerless. He entreated her to fly with him to his own country, and pictured in most glowing colors the splendors of that country. Nettie would have torn herself from him, had she possessed the power to do so; but her companion had clasped her arm, and, as if fearing to lose his prize, held her almost frantically in his strong grasp.

"All stratagems are fair in love, my pretty Nettie," said the Count. "I have prepared this little surprise for you."

At this moment a strong arm was laid upon the count, and a powerful grasp wrested the lady from his hold, and bore her swiftly toward the carriage. The Count was unprepared for resistance, and the surprise of the attack so unsettled him as to leave no chance for regaining the lady.

"Take this lady to the—hotel!" said the stranger, with a voice that carried authority with it. "She has fainted, and must be taken immediately to her room."

The coachman hesitated, not understanding the turn affairs had taken.

"Go!" said the rescuer," and your most extravagant demands shall be satisfied."

At the promise of better remuneration, the coachman enlisted in the stranger's cause, and without further delay hurried the horses over the road. The Count saw with deepest chagrin the failure of his stratagem, and, to avoid any personal exposure, left the Branch in the early morning boat.

When Nettie again became conscious, she raised her head which had been pillowed on her husband's shoulder, and joyfully gave vent to her feelings.

"Oh George! my dear true husband! from what danger have you rescued me? Take me home with you, and teach me in the future how I can best prove myself worthy of your love."

"Do not reproach yourself, Nettie, your danger is past. I am guilty in a participation of the wrong brought upon you. We will begin a new life together, and God give us strength to persevere in it, and be made better by the experience through which we have passed."

Nellie was soon able to accompany her husband home to the city. The bitter trial through which she had passed had taught her that there is something more noble for a woman to receive than admiration and flattery.

DISASTER TO A DEBUTANTE.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester Express gives the following tidbit to the world: "A most laughable incident occurred at an amateur musical entertainment the other evening. Mlle. Blank was to make her debut as a cantatrice. It had been the theme of Mrs. Grundy's conversation for weeks. Expectation was at a fever heat. Finally, the night came, and with it a high-toned audience of several hundred. The first part of the programme passed off satisfactorily, and now comes our fair debutante to the footlights with the grace of a queen and the ease of a professional. She warbled the first stanza like a Nilsson. The accompanist struck up the interlude, and of course this was the time when the fair singer should raise her 'lace-kerchief' to her face. With a regal curve of the left arm she did so, her eyes fixed on the admiring audience, when, horrible dictu, a most delicately constructed silk stocking displayed itself in wavy folds. It seems that her maid in her excitement had placed a stocking in the place where the other article ought to be, and hence her ludicrous mistake. She stood transfixed, resembling an auctioneer of hosiery at a bankrupt sale. The audience roared. The buttons flew and stalwart men grasped their sides in fearful agony. Fashionable ladies forgot their propriety, and just screeched. Of course the best thing under the circumstances for Mlle. Blank to do was to faint. She did it as well as Clara Morris could. Up rushed Senator ——; he seized a pitcher of water and soused the prostrate form of the unfortunate singer. This had the desired effect, and so it would on any female when her $500 dress was ruined. With a whizzing sound she left the platform; the entertainment was ended, the streets were lined with laughing hyenas, and I suppose several heathens now wear "dickies" in the islands of the South Sea. To witness such a scene again I will go the same price of admission and raise it two better. I regret to say that the fair debutante is not dead, but has removed to the solitudes of Alexandria."

NOW THE LADIES KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.

Pater—Well, here is a full account. Ladies' silk dresses are all sat-in this spring. Gloves and dresses are worn much longer by economical ladies. Laces are still indispensible for corsets. A neat thing for street suits is a clothes brush. Mantles are still made of marble. Traveling costumes have a very jaunty appearance. Canes and umbrellas are the knobbiest things out. Plaiting is very much in vogue especially for forks, spoons, etc. Young ladies are seldom ruffled if they have a new beau.

THE OLD BARN.

BY LOUISE BILLINGS SPALDING.

A misty twilight filled the country barn,
And gathered in gray shadows o'er the mows;
While thread-like sunbeams pierced each gaping seam,
And lit the manger of the feeding cows.

What childish games we played among the hay,
Of hide-and-seek behind the sheaves of grain;
With bursts of childish laughter, free and light,
As we can never hope to laugh again.

O, how the echo of our shouts would ring
From roof to stable through the joyous day!
The cows would cease their feeding and look up,
For wonder at our revelry, so gay.

We'd play mad games with pitchfork and with rake,
Fright'ning the brood-hen cackling from her nest:
We'd howl with pumpkins 'cross the threshing floor
Till evening trailed her sable in the west.

No spot so wondrous as the old gray barn,
Where Don, the farmhouse stood, and peaceful cows
Chewed solemnly their cuds, stanchioned secure
Beneath the shadow of the dusky mows.

The swallow left her nest beneath the eaves,
And twittered o'er us while we romped at play;
As though she, too, partook of our glad games,
And shared the joy that made our laugh so

But, deep within the calm eyes of the cows,
When past the manger in our play we trod,
Something within their sinless depths appalled,
And made us think of mystery, and God.

Something we could not solve, nor comprehend,
Which hushed our laughter and our boisterous play;
Till solemn awe possessed our little souls,
And, one by one, we sighed and crept away.

O, for one blessed hour of the pure joy
Lived in the old gray barn beneath the hill!
O, for a single laugh like that of old,
Whose deathless echo never will be still!

The breath of lands is not more chastly pure
Than such loved memories, wafted from our youth;
They come like doves from consecrated bowers,
Loved messengers of innocence and truth.

OUR HONEYMOON.

"My dearest," said Fred, as we neared a little way-side station, "what do you say to some lunch? I can step out here, and get you anything you fancy. It may seem a delightful thing for a bridegroom to confess, but I begin to feel quite sharp after our early dinner. If you don't mind my leaving you for five minutes."

I signified that an absence of that duration might be supported, and Fred started for the refreshment room.

We had been married just three days and the glamour of the honeymoon was upon everything—the atmosphere was rarified beyond that breathed by every day mortals—the earth glorified with a new light. We ate not bread and beefsteak, but some abrosial dish untasted before, and drank golden nectar, etherealized from hotel coffee pots.

I watched Fred from the car window until he disappeared in the refreshment room. What a splendid fellow he was! Such eyes—such a mind—such teeth—such a heart—such a general combination of perfection! How charming—how delightful—how altogether inexpressible it was to belong to him forever, never separated more!—when whiz! clang! horrors! the train was off again—off, with Fred still discussing boned turkey in the eating saloon, and his faithful wife hopelessly quiescent in the ladies' car—off, thundering at the rate of thirty miles an hour, those whom law and Gospel both declared only death should part.

"What's the matter mum?" asked the conductor, noticing my excitement.

"There—there's a gentleman left behind!" I gasped.

"Is there mum?" was the stoical reply. "Bless your soul, that's nothing new."

"But—but—he's my husband!" I faltered blushing to my finger-tips, as I felt that fact was something new!

Three ladies turned to stare at me, and there was an unmistakable titter beneath the heavy moustache of a gentleman opposite.

"Sorry, mum, but it can't be helped. If gents will stop at bar-rooms to wet their whistles, we can't wait for 'em."

A bar-room! Fred in a bar-room, wetting his whistle! What did the odious man mean? I tried to crush him with a look, but I wasn't equal to it—Fred—my Fred—in a bar-room!

"You needn't be alarmed," said an old gentleman, kindly; "there will be another 'accommodation' at eight."

"At eight!" and it was now just half past four. I sunk back upon the cushion in quiet desperation. What was to become of me?

With the entire abnegation peculiar to the early phases of the honeymoon, I had put my little velvet portemonnaie, handkerchief and vinaigrette in Fred's breast pocket—not that I hadn't a pocket of my own, but there was such a delightful novelty in feeling that now I had a right to his.

Was there ever a confiding bride left in such a plight? Without a husband and without a cent, and—not the least misfortune to one inclined to the feminine weakness of tears—without even a pocket handkerchief.

"Ticket mum." The conductor was again making his rounds.

"I—I haven't any ticket," I stammered, in bewilderment.

"Two-thirty, then, if you please, mum, as far as Philadelphia."

"Ticket, sir'—

"Two-thirty, as quick as you can, mum—time's short."

"But my—my husband has my ticket," I faltered. "He was left at B——station, you know?"

"Beg pardon; mum, but our orders are strict. That sort of dodge has played out on this line entirely! Two-thirty, mum, if you please. Will refund at the office when the ticket is presented."

The man suspected me, actually suspected me—Fred's wife! Oh, dear, dear, how utterly lonely and unprotected I felt, after the strong trust and sweet reliance that had been mine!

"I—I haven't any money," I said, in a faint voice. "You'll have to put me out somewhere, I suppose," I added, with determined resignation.

"Allow me, madam"—the mostached gentleman was up, pocket-book in hand—"let me arrange this matter for you until we reach Philadelphia. Your husband can settle with me afterwards," he said, giving me his card, with a smile.

If I hadn't been married, I should have fallen in love with that delightful man on the spot. As it was, I only murmured some unintelligible thanks, and slipped his card into my pocket as a memento of a modern knight.

We were to have stopped all night in Philadelphia. As the train neared the city a new perplexity seized upon me. Where could I go? If it were daylight I might remain in the ladies' waiting-room; but Fred would not arrive until nearly ten at night. I had no money to pay a hackman, go to a hotel, or even get my supper.

A sudden thought flashed into my mind—Aunt Tabby lived in Philadelphia! I had directed a letter to her only a few weeks before, announcing my approaching marriage. True, the reply was rather discouraging—being dismally prophetic of all sorts of evils that awaited me, and darkly suggestive of the snares and pitfalls in that broad road that leads to matrimony and destruction.

But Aunt Tabby took a vinegary view of everything. She never had felt the mellowing influence of a honeymoon.

We arrived at the depot: my moustached friend had left the car some time before, so I was unprotected again. An army of hackman besieged the door of the depot, and I immediately became the subject of a struggle. Oaths and whips resounded about my ears, until I was finally siezed upon and carried off by the most energetic of the party.

Having secured me in a very dirty vehicle, he regarded me with a triumphant grin.

"If you will get my trunk now, please," I suggested.

"Your trunk is it? Where's the bit of tin?"

"The—what?" I asked in perplexty.

"The tin—the bit of tin, to be sure. How am I to get it without the tin?"

My check! I had forgotten that Fred had the checks also. Alas for the powerlessness of woman! I saw my new Saratoga, filled with the daintiest of trousseaus, bundled off with a lot of hotel baggage, and couldn't raise a finger to claim it. It was the last straw on the camel's back, and I drove in tears to Aunt Tabby's, using my tissue veil as a pocket-hankerchief, and there by unconsciously tattooing my face with streaks of blue.

Even Aunt Tabby's monument rigidity was overcome by my appearance, when she met me at her immaculate doorstep.

"Left you! and only married three days! Pay that hackman, Mary Jane, and send him off before he sees any more of this family grace! Only three days! The Lord have mercy on us! That I should have lived to see brother Henry's child brought to this. Taken all your money and clothes, too. Well! well! its nothing more nor less than I expected. Only an accident! Don't talk to me of accidents! If you ever lay your eyes on that man again, my name is not Tabitha Tintstich! The mean-spirited scoundrel! To leave you without a rag to your back! You poor, deluded, innocent! Put on the kettle, Mary Jane, and hurry up the tea; this poor child is trembling like a leaf, and well she may!"

I was too dispirited and miserable to attempt to stem the torrent of Aunt Tabby's indignation. I let her talk on.

"Oh, and ain't it dreadful, mum?" I heard the sympathetic Mary Jane murmur aside to her mistress; "such a sweet young cretur as she be! And only look at her face! I expect he's been banging her."

Aunt Tabby pursed up her mouth, and shook her head expressively.

"Let this be a warning to you Mary Jane."

"Oh, I'm sure it will, mum," was the feeling reply.

"She'll never lay her eyes on him again," repeated Aunt Tabby, solemnly: "Never! Lord bless my soul! Who's that!"

There was a knock at the door that fairly shook the prim little house.

"Is my wife here?" asked a quick, anxious voice, and the next moment Fred's wife was there, clasped in the strong, brave arms, crying and laughing together on the broad, loving breast.

"How did you get here so soon? How did you find me? Oh, Fred! Fred! I have been so frightened and miserable?"

Fred's answer was a shower of kisses.

"How did I come? In a coal car. There was a train of them just behind. It wasn't the pleasantest ride in the world, but it brought me quickest to you—poor little frightened birdie!"

And as I met the glance of those loving eyes, I nestled closely to his heart, and felt in spite of Aunt Tabby's expectations, I was at home again.

RESTORATION OF BURNT RECORDS.

M. Rathelot, an officer of the Paris law courts, has succeeded, in an ingenious manner, in transcribing a number of the registers which were burnt during the Commune. These registers had remained so long in the fire that each of them seemed to have become homogeneous block, more like a slab of charcoal than anything else, and when an attempt was made to detach a leaf, it fell away into powder. Many scientific men had examined these unpromising black blocks, when M. Rathelot hit upon the following method of operation; In the first place, he cut off the back of the book so as to leave nothing but a mass of leaves, which the fire had caused to adhere to each other. He then steeped the book in water, and afterward exposed it, all wet as it was, to the heat at the mouth of a calorifere. The water, as it evaporated, raised the leaves one by one, and they could be separated, but with extraordinary precautions. Each sheet was then deciphered, and the copy certified by a legal officer. In this way the records of nearly 70,000 official acts have been saved. The appearance of the pages was very curious; the writing appeared of a dull black, while the paper was of a lustrous black, something like velvet decorations on a black satin gound, so that the entries were not difficult to read.

[For The Post.]

THE FIRST FLOWERS.

To day I wandered where—
The roses bloom within the dell,
To gather flowerets fair:
The silver waters fell
With music sad and softly low,
Just as a year ago.

And soon a vision came,
Of one whose joyous life had fled,
And left us but a name
With memory never dead,
I thought of how she longed to see
The daisies on the lea.

Of how she plead with death
To let her foot-steps only stray
Near to the balmy breath
Of Spring-times blossoms gay,
To let the wavy mass of bloom
Weep o'er her forest tomb.

Of how 'twas all in vain,
For ere the snow-drops cheered the earth
She ceased from longing pain
And knew a heavenly birth.
We laid her in the valley sere
To wait the violets dear.

To-day I plucked the flowers
She loved best—lowly daisies pale,
And from the greenest bowers
Cull buds which tell a tale
Of her own hands and loving eyes,
That counted these a prize.

And though she gently sleeps,
I gave them to her on her grave;
Each silent dew-drop keeps
A tearful watch; they save
Their sweetest perfume for that place
Where may flowers wave in grace.

MINNIE J. OWERY.

FARM NOTES.

WHEAT RAISING.

After doing all that can be done to make a large yield, and everything may look promising until the wheat is about to be harvested, the farmer has often noticed that his wheat has ripened too fast and the quantity has been reduced and also the quality of the grain is inferior to what was expected. I have often seen this state of things. Now there is a cause for it, and I believe there is a remedy. I have never failed to raise good, plump grain, when clover was sown among the wheat. My opinion is this: that the ground often gets too hot just before the wheat gets ripe and forces the process by taking back in the soil that which should fill the grain; if the ground is covered with young clover it is kept temperate and gives the wheat time to ripen naturally. I never saw a field of wheat that was sown to clover struck with rust, Now if these things will always prove to be the rule, it would pay the farmer to sew clover on his wheat ground, when seed is less than eight dollars per bushel, if for no other purpose than for full pasture or to be turned under as a green manure, which is one of the best fertilizers. [N. Evinger, in Prairie Farmer.

LIMING LAND.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes: "I can certify that liming land does show to the exact line, for ten years or more, its virtue, by comparison with the crop growth on adjoining, that has not been limed, but not if applied to poor, sandy land not containing vegetable matter of any kind. Lime can be made where coal and limestone are both convenient, for two or three cents per bushel; and from the fact that as a fertilizer it is so durable, it is the cheapest renovator of land. No more productive corn land, are to be found than these limestone valleys thus treated, and at far less expense than when guano or those inorganic manures are used. I may here state that the corn producing capacity of all this state is rapidly advancing, while the wheat-making elements are plainly more feeble than early in the settlement of our valleys. The deficiency is not in the growth of straw, but in the size and yield of the berry."

THE PRESERVATION OF SMOKED MEAT.

Professor Nessler says that the keeping qualities of smoked meat do not depend upon the amount of smoking, but upon the uniform and proper drying of the meat. It is of considerable advantage also to roll the meat on its removal from the salt before smoking in sawdust or bran. By this means the crust formed in smoking will not be so thick, and if moisture condenses upon the meat it remains in the bran, the brown coloring matter of the smoke not penetrating. The best place to keep the meat is in a smoke-house in which it remains dry, without drying out entirely as it does when hung in a chimney.

RAISING TURNIPS.

J. J. Miner communicates to the N. E. Farmer his method of rising turnips, as follows:

The past season we have raised over two hundred bushels of turnips, and our way of doing it was this: When a load of manure was ready for the field, we would scatter it over with turnip seed and then lay it out in the hill, then drop the corn, until we had planted three acres in this way. When we hoed the corn we pulled out all the turnips but one to each hill, and those left grew finally. The manure used was taken from the hog-pen, composed largely of swamp muck, which had been worked over, and had been the receptacle of all the slops and suds of the house for nearly a year. We had also another patch which was devoted exclusively to turnips, and in the fall we harvested as fine a lot of rutabagas and white Swedes as one could wish to see, and now we are feeding them to our cattle. I do not know as they contain much nutriment, but I do know that they like them. I do not claim that we can get a better crop of corn by raising turnips with it, but think we can get more value from an acre. I hope to hear from others upon the same subject. I think farmers can learn much by giving the public the results of their past experiments, whether they have been failures or successes.

DIRECTION IN PURCHASING TREES.

W. H. Odins, Yates county, N. Y., writes the Germantown Telegraph. Persons purchasing trees to plant should look closely to it that they are clean and bright. If they are discolored to any great extent, and show black streaks down from where limbs have been cut in pruning, the probability is, that they will be tender and break in the middle. Avoid them—they will not make good, thrifty trees after transplanting.

NEVER SAID A WORD.

Yesterday morning a long-haired man, wearing a very profound look, came into the editorial rooms, and when he had found the "head editor" he reached behind him, drew a few pages of manuscript from his coat-tail pocket, and handing them out he said:

"I'd like this to appear on the 1st of April, and in case it should appear I would expect some remuneration."

"This article was copied from Punch," said the editor after reading a few lines.

The man winked his eyes in a very solemn way, slowly shoved the manuscript back into his coat-tail pocket, and without a word turned and went down the stairs, each foot striking regularly and with a loud whack. He was afterwards seen on the walk opposite the office, looking very earnestly at the third-story windows, but he did not come up to wrestle with anybody and seek to make them believe that Punch stole the article from him. —[Detroit Free Press.

VARIETIES.

ELGIN, Ill., has been sued by a citizen who declares that his health has been injured by leakage of gas from the street mains.

NOTICE to burglars: The Fitch diamonds have been removed from the New York Custom House to the residence of the family.

SAN FRANCISCO'S new three-million-dollar palace hotel will contain, among other features, a ladies' billiard-room, furnished in princely style.

A BOSTON paper thinks that the employees of the gas companies and water works ought to wear some kind of uniform, to distinguish them from tramps.

IT is said that Dan Rice is going into the dry goods business. His stock in trade will consist, we presume, of his canvas and calico horses. —Courier-Journal.

CUSTOMER—I want a mourning suit. Shopman—What is the bereavement, may I ask? Customer—My mother-in-law. Shopman — Mr. Brown, show the gentleman to the light affliction department.—[Fun.

BARRISTER on the Oxford Circuit (to witness)—"Now, sir, what is the character of the plaintiff in this suit?" "Her character is slightly matrimonial." Barrister—"What do you mean by a slightly matrimonial character?" Witness—"She's been married three times."

A GIRL screamed in a lecture audience in Lafayette, Oregon. Then all the other girls screamed. General consternation ensued, and a rush for the doors. People were bruised, clothes torn, and the room at length was emptied. The first screamer had seen a rat.

IT is said that a New York grocer sends around circulars with descriptions of his prime teas, and adds, "If I do not hear from you to the contrary, I shall consider it an order, and will send you ten pounds of the best by the 20th inst., and draw on you for the money."

QUEEN VICTORIA compliments Miss Emily Faithfull, editor of "Women and Work," in this style: "Her Majesty the Queen wishes Miss Faithfull every success in the laudable undertaking by which new branches of industry are opened to the female portion of her subjects."

THE prepared pages for country newspapers, known as patent insides, sometimes make ridiculous blunders. Not long ago the cable announced the bad news that "the Pope has had another chill," and shortly afterwards came from forty-seven Wisconsin newspapers with patent insides the announcement that "the Pope has had another child."

A YOUNG woman was recently married at Beverly, N. J., in a buff-colored silk dress, the material of which was brought from Canton, China, and taken to England during the American revolution, by Roger Kean, a prominent merchant of that day, and great-great-grandfather to the bride, who is the sixth married in it during five generations—three in England and three in the United States.

ONE of the boys, just before returning to Cornell the other day, sent a young lady friend of his a cake of Lubin's finest variety of toilet soap, with a request that she would draw no inference in receiving such a gift. The next day the young man was somewhat astonished when he received a letter from the young lady, containing the present of a fine-tooth comb, with the request that he would draw no inference therefrom.

A LADY who had been crowding a countryman into the corner of a Brooklyn horse car until he was almost completely obscured under a cloud of drapery, was suddenly induced to change her position by the following polite explanation from the half-smothered victim: "Excuse me, mum. I'd er asked you to set in my lap afore this, only I was afeared it might be a leetle too hard for you, mum, seein' as that nigh leg of mine, mum, is a wooden one."

CONTRIBUTION from a fond father: "While at lunch, a few days since, a hungry-looking negro boy passed the dining-room window and entered the kitchen in quest of food. Our old cook provided him, and, while he ravenously dispatched a half tureen of soup, our hopeful phenomenon rested his head on the table and watched the liquid disappear with a marked degree of interest, after which performance he returned to the dining-room and ejaculated: 'Oh, papa, that poor boy drinked a whole heap 'o soup.' 'Well, my son,' I rejoined, 'I presume that he ate it with a relish?' Quoth juvenile offspring: 'No, he didn't, papa, he eat it wif a spoon.'"

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 3, 1875.

GOV. HARTRANFT is confined to the Executive Mansion with a billious attack, said to have been superinduced by overwork.

LANDAULET WILLIAMS says the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 will benefit the world. He is evidently looking out for a grab for himself.

THE Commercial is very careful not to publish the Leader's definition of "stratocracy." It called for information and now refuses to profit by it.

GOV. HENDRICKS seems to be gaining headway in the West for the Presidency. Ohio has so many candidates that it is likely to be left out in the cold.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON says that Grant was opposed to the Civil Rights bill as long as it helped his Third Term scheme, and in favor of it when he found that his opposition was injuring his chances.

WE are indebted to Gen. J. S. Negley for a number of Pub. Docs., among them the acts of the Forty-Third Congress, containing many outrageous enactments, for which the Republican majority is alone responsible.

PRESIDENT GRANT and his Cabinet have refused to re-open the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. There is evidently something behind this case that certain military men closely connected with the Administration dare not allow to come out.

THE negro Simms who perpetrated the nameless outrage upon a white lady, Mrs. Edgar A. Nelson of Prince George's county, Maryland, and who was so summarly dealt with by being swung from the limb of a tree, is supposed to have believed that under the Civil Rights bill there was no punishment for the horrible crime. He was soon undeceived.

PITTSBURGH, with her empty Treasury and her Ring government, is defaulting at the rate of more than $100,000 per month upon her current obligations, and her I. O. U's are to be found in all the shaving shops. The Treasury of the State is empty, according to the State Treasurer. And yet the people never paid such heavy State and municipal taxes as they did last year. The very men who have disbursed this money, no one seems to know how, are asking the people for a new lease of power. Will the tax-ridden community grant their impudent request? We think not.

THE Administration organs have a new and very serious charge against the people of Texas and Mississippi, and one which ought to secure for them a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and civil government. It is nothing less than a disposition to resist the payment of some $14,000,000 of bogus and stolen bonds, gobbled up by the carpet-baggers who for years preyed upon these unfortunate States. It is indeed a sign of disloyalty to find the taxpayers protesting against making good the millions stolen by carpet-bag thieves. They should be put down. No man should be permitted to live in "the best government the world ever saw," who objects to the thieving propensities of a Radical official or carpet-bagger.

MR. THURLOW WEED, the veteran Republican leader of New York, is out in a strong letter endorsing the action of Governor Tilden in exposing the Canal Ring frauds. He says:

I can conceive of no other motive for thus bearding a powerful combination than a desire, in protecting the Canal Fund, to discharge his duty to the people and the State as their and its Chief Magistrate. To discharge the duty effectually he will need the assistance and cooperation of all thoughtful, independent and honest citizens. In exposing, as he has done, the recently penetrated frauds, his work and duty have only begun. The past cannot be retrieved, but guaranties can be provided for the future. While I never contemplated a contingency that would draw me to the support of Gov. Tilden, I cheerfully take my position with him in this conflict.

While there has always been more or less frauds connected with the management of the New York Canals, it only assumed gigantic proportions after the election of Governor Dix. It was known during this administration that he was in the hands of a desperate Ring, who either deceived him or by their own peculiar means kept him from preventing these and other frauds. Governor Tilden's fearless action will make the New York Democracy impregnable for the future.

A CONVENIENT THEORY.

The Dispatch is not an organ of the Ring. Of course not. It says it is not, and that ought to settle the question. But we notice that whenever the Ring wants a defender or an apologist the Dispatch is on hand to fill the office with promptitude and vigor. The coincidence is remarkable, and to the ordinary observer, it looks as though our contemporary was in some way connected with the doings of the Ring. We do not now remember of a single job that it has not defended more or less heartily. But in doing so it was merely the victim of circumstances. Appearances were against it.

It now evolves a theory about the Water Ring that is worth consideration. It takes the ground that the Ring having got control, it must not be interfered with in any way, but that the supply of money must be kept up without any question as to how it will be spent. To stop appropriations that have been squandered and inquire into the mode of the expenditures already made, the Dispatch characterizes as demagoguery. We presume that there is not a spendthrift official in this country but regards it as the rankest kind of demagoguery for anyone to propose to investigate his mode of conducting affairs and disposing of the public funds.

The Dispatch insists that the Ring are bound to manage the Water Works any how, and that if they are denied appropriations to squander in 1875 they will get them in 1877. Well, this depends. If you lock the Treasury against them it will be much easier to induce the Ring to step down and out, than if you leave it open to them and invite them to grab. The Dispatch condemns the Legislature because it heeded the cry of the people against the Ring. This is in strict accordance with its theory. It is in favor of howling against the Ring as long as a little political capital is to be made, but when it comes to actually choking the Ring from its prey, the Dispatch insists that a harmless joke is being carried too far, and that practical reform is the sheerest demagoguery.

This is a very convenient theory and the same theory that leads the Dispatch to say that the Water Works will cost $7,000,000, whereas it and all the other Ring papers denounced THE POST as a falsifier—as it will find by consulting its files—when we said that the original estimate of $3,000,000 would not cover more than half of the expenditures if the Ring was permitted to manage affairs. We are asked to tell who the Ring are. It is a very easy matter for our interrogator to inform himself. Let him take a look at the list of officials who ten years ago had no money, and who now have immense fortunes, saved out of a supposed salary of from $2,000 to $5,000 a year.

But possibly if the Dispatch would examine into the matter it would find that the refusal to listen to the Ring's demands already gives promise of reform. It will be remembered that the lowest amount of additional loan asked for was $750,000. This being refused, whether wisely or unwisely, we leave the people to judge, the Water Committee held a meeting and discovered that $175,000 was all that was necessary to complete the works. Here we find that the refusal to legalize the loan disclosed a way to economize to the extent of $575,000 in a single item, or in other words, saved the taxpayers that amount, for it is certain that had the loan been legalized the money would have been spent.

But the Gazette in its editorial columns of yesterday makes a still better showing. We quote the paragraph entire:

The proceedings in the Water Extension Committee point to an effort to economize so as to complete the new water works, either by the use of the amounts collectable, or by the general use of the credit of the city without issuing tangible evidences of debt. It is perfectly certain that it is important to taxpayers to have the works completed, as, by this means, the city will be able to avail itself of an income sufficient to pay the interest on the debt, which otherwise must be met by general taxation.

This is the direct result of the refusal to allow the loan, and is quite encouraging. The Water Committee from the sheer necessity of the case, are going to make "an effort to economize so as to complete the new Water Works," with the money already on hand. Does any one suppose that there would have been "an effort to economize," had the loan been granted? There is no man in the city quite that ignorant. The Ring was seized with a spirit of economy when its money supplies were cut off. The question arises, if after having spent $4,000,000, a refusal to grant any more loans make it possible to save from $500,000 to $750,000, how much could have been saved if this enforced spirit of economy had prevailed from the beginning? Could not the Water Works have been completed for less than $4,000,000?

We heard nothing about economy until the appropriations were cut off, and then we learn that $575,000 can be saved out of $750,000, or something like 78 cents on the dollar, and yet the Dispatch and the other mouthpieces of the Ring assail the Democratic House of Representatives as being demagogues and incompetents for saving the prople this vast sum of money, which the Ring now admit can be saved. The people rather like this kind of demagoguery. It pays everybody except the Ring.

There really was no other way to stop the spoilation of the Ring except to cut off its money supplies. By the Water Committee's own admission this abridgment saves the taxpayers of the city from one half to three-fourths of a million of dollars. The Democratic House of Representatives is entitled to the thanks of the people.

KNOW NOTHINGISM REVIVED.

The Radicals of Connecticut in their desperate effort to carry that State in the interest of Grant and a Third Term have revived the old order of Know-nothingism under a new name. It is called the "Stars and Stripes."

The New Haven Register makes an exposure of this secret oath bound order of tricky politicians. It was started in Connecticut since the opening of the Spring campaign, and had its origin in Washington in the Spring of 1874. The objects of the order are purely political, and in fact it is intended solely as a machine to gain Republican votes. The members are bound by an oath to cast their votes in State and municipal elections as two-thirds of the Council shall direct, and one of the arguments used to induce people to join it is, that ex-soldiers and sailors have not had their share of the fat Government places, and that through this organization such places will hereafter be in their grasp. The supreme head of the order in Connecticut is located in New Haven, and is composed of well-known, active Republicans. Councils have also been instituted in Meriden and other places, and New Hampshire has also had a taste of it before election. All its sessions are held in secret, and all candidates for admission are required to take the iron-clad oath, in order to prove their loyalty to the Republican party.

A party must indeed be in a desperate strait when it resorts to such means to maintain power. Considering the fact that the Radicals have been in absolute power for so many years, they had ample opportunities to do justice to the soldiers without putting the matter off until this time. The "soldier" dodge is the last card that the Radical demagogues have to play but it will avail them little now. Their notorious rascality has sickened the people too effectually for them to regain their lost power. Any temporary advantage that they may secure by means of secret organizations, while it may retard, cannot prevent their final fall.

DESECRATION OF THE SENATE.

The unprecedented doings in the Senate of the United States, called together in extra session for Executive business, and afterwards turned into a political caucus chamber, should attract the earnest attention and serious reflection of every man who has any regard for the honor and welfare of our country. In a certain Pickwickian sense, it may be averred that boosting up the falling fortunes of President Grant, is Executive business: but in sober truth, and in any fair, common sense view, it is an outrage to call an extra session of the Senate, and then to spend the money of the people, in Senatorial expenses, in debating how to frame a resolution, which, while not made too strong, might be strong enough to give Grant a quasi license to do as he has theretofore been doing. A quasi authority, if any, is all that the Senate in such a session as the present one, could give, on the points embraced in the resolution. It says that the political friends of the President approve of his course in the past, winding up with an undignified Republican Senatorial attack upon the Democratic party. As Democratic journalists we do not deny the right of the Republicans of the Senate to express their approbation of General Grant's acts; but we protest that, in doing it all, now, as bare majority, when the Senate is not in regular session for such business, they are desecrating the chamber. Furthermore, they are usurping, or attempting to exercise and to proclaim authority which the Senate does not possess. We do not object to partizan action by Republican Senators; it is their right; but we do object to their exercise of it in the Senate Chamber, in the manner they have chosen to do it, for a purpose not warranted by any Constitutional power appertaining to the Senate as a separate branch of the Government, in a special session, and when the House is not in session.

If anything could show the weakness of the party, and the weakness of Grant, this last unheard of proceeding of the Republican Senators shows it. It is not designed to help Grant into a Third Term; for that, many of those Senators do not want; it is done through fear. They are individually not ready to stand antagonizing Grant; although they may in their hearts condemn his aspirations for further power. They want to use him, as he uses his cigar, down to a small stump. When Grant can be no longer useful to these Republican Senators, individually, they will individually throw him away, as he throws away his smoked-out stump. Meanwhile, the country is saddened with the spectacle of great men in high places truckling to the small man in the highest place, and uniting in trampling upon the Constitution.

THE CENTENNIAL SENATE CONUNDRUM.

Thirty-three gentlemen, members of the Senate of the United States in extra session assembled—the said extra session having been called by General Grant, President,—after much study, and many misgivings, contrived the following conumdrum for the consideration of the people of this free country. Resolved that:

"The action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana of which Wm. P. Kellogg is the Executive and the people of that State against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States, is approved."

The hidden meaning, and the real intent of this the most remarkable literary Senatorial production of the nineteenth century, are expected to be announced on the fourth of July 1876, at the State House in Philadelphia; but meanwhile, all good citizens are called upon to give it careful attention, and if possible to read it understandingly. One of the duties of the press is to expound mysteries, and make them clear to the general reader. In fulfillment of our share of this pleasing exercise of the gift of reason, we propose to present a few thoughts in connection with this highly interesting theme. "By their fruits ye shall know them." This was sound doctrine eighteen centuries ago, and it has lost none of its force by time. We had the President's call for an extra session of the Senate; which extra session, in various ways, cost our people a good deal of money, and this at a time when they have little to spare for Senatorial nonsense, and clap-trap. Now we have the fruits of the call, in the shape of the resolution above quoted.

The first statement in it is a falsehood. Grant did not protect the government in Louisiana—of which Wm. P. Kellogg in the executive. He overslaughed all government and substituted a little section of the United States army to represent Government.

The second statement is a falsehood. Grant did not protect the people of Lousiana. On the contrary he trampled upon their rights, and abused them, by overriding their previous lawful action, and upholding usurpation and despotism, in order to sustain his own will, and to keep his own brother-in-law in office.

The third statement is a falsehood. Grant did not enforce the law of the United States in Louisiana; he crushed out all law, under his military heel and acted despotically outside of law, through General Sheridan and other military officers in New Orleans.

The Senate knew this; and knowing this, thirty three Republican members voted for a party resolution, which, unless it shall hereafter be expunged, will live to torment its inventors.

Probably there has never been passed, in Congress, or in any legislative body in the Union, a resolution more completely a whole cloth invention.

It certainly cannot harm the Democratic party. The President may lay the flattering unction to his soul, that thirty-three Republican Senators elected to the forty-fourth Congress, when not convened as part of a Congress, have given in their adhesion to his personal demands for a "recommend." The House of Representatives, had that body been called into session, could have passed a resolution, having just as much authority, and a much larger majority, fresh from the people something like the following: Resolved, That General Grant, as President of the United States, had no legal or constitutional authority for interfering, as he did, in the affairs of the State of Louisiana; and that his despotic use of the army, and his sending of Lieut. General Sheridan from Chicago to New Orleans, to superintend the carrying out of his unlawful tyranny, was unconstitutional usurpation, deserving the severest censure of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, these and other unlawful acts of Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, to be hereafter enumerated, entitle him to the execration of every lover of liberty, all over the world.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF REFUGE

The Superintendent of the above institution has been forced from his position as well as his assistants for their brutal conduct towards the inmates, helpless children. This has been brought about by a single newspaper, the Sunday Republic, which fought the managers and officers "who combined to shut out any examination of the building or its inmates, and one of whom inveighed against the originator of the charges in the Legislature as nothing but—a woman. When the investigation was forced by order of the Legislature, the report condemning the House was stolen from the desk of the Chairman of the Committee, and as the Legislature itself was about closing its session in a row, no real assistance in reform was attained there. The cleansing out and alteration of the Institution will come from the sheer dread of exposure through the press."

We hope when a Committee of investigation is appointed it will not confine itself merely to institutions against which charges of brutality have been brought to light, but will visit similar institutions and carefully investigate their management.

BUTLER DEFENDING BILL KING.

These worthies both belong to the public in various ways, and the last news concerning them is that Butler is employed by Bill King to defend him and put him into his seat in Congress—notwithstanding his fleeing from the wrath that was after him, and hiding over in Canada, when he was wanted, and returning in the nick of time when there was nobody to want him, after the session of Congress had closed. Good boy, William. Benjamin F. can put him into his seat if any one can. Hail fellows, well met, are they.

GRANT AND HIS SERVILE SENATE.

[N. Y. Sun.]

In regard to Louisiana, the President flagrantly disregarded his duty, trampled the law under foot, connived with corrupt usurpers, and for two years past has treated the State like a subjugated province, turning it over to the mercy of a gang of thieves and adventurers headed by his own brother-in-law as Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

These outrages are notorious to the world. They are a disgrace to the name of free government and a reproach to our civilization. Yet they are all endorsed by a servile Senate, and the President who perpetrated them and abused his trusts is applauded to the echo, and approved as if he had rendered patriotic service and honored his country by some disinterested sacrifice.

He ordered his faithful Senate to convene on the 5 h of March and to sit until their submission was made in this shameful homage. He required them to ignore time-honored practices, to stultify themselves as judges, and to declare as true what they knew to be false. The party obeyed. It accepted the responsibility and then adjourned.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Detroit Free Press thinks that under Judge Emmons' decision the "private boarding-houses" in Tennessee will probably be changed back to hotels and inns.

THE Connecticut campaign is getting lively. The Administration orators are making the whole State ring with the old war cries, and are shaking the bloody shirt with great vigor.

BROWNLOW'S last editorial consists of seven paragaphs, each beginning with "Keep it before the people." It was evidently written for the purpose of breaking up the Democratic party.

WHEN hanging is too good for a man, we suggest that the following be the sentence. Judge—"Prisoner, I sentence you to read the examinations and cross-examinations of the Beecher-Tilton case until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

GEN. GRANT'S conduct, like that of other men, must, in the interests of public morality and public safety, be judged by the ordinary tests used in the transaction of public and private affairs, and not by the fantastic fictions borrowed from monarchical jurisprudence.—The Nation (Ind.)

THE Vermont Free Press has its opinion about the recent change made by Congress in the rates of postage, and it doesn't hesitate to say that "Hamlin, of Maine, is the responsible jackass." Mr. Hamlin is Republican in his politics, and is said to have once been Vice President of the United States.

CAN Elihu B. Washburne be the Republican candidate for President next year? We guess not. Elihu was always the most unpopular man in Congress, and there are probably more Republicans that hate him than hate any other fellow. Besides, he is held responsible for Grant, and that is enough to ruin even a statesman.

WITH the decision of Butler that they have no rights in drinking-saloons or barber shops, and the decision of Judge Emmons that the United States cannot help them to their rights in hotels or places of amusement, the colored men seem on the whole to be a little worse off than they were before the Civil Rights bill passed.

THERE is great joy among the Republican journals on the passage of the Louisiana resolution by the Senate. The party is now harmonious, they cry, and the road to victory in 1876 is easy. Perhaps so, but there is a general impression abroad that it will require something more than a resolution to blot out the Administration's record on Louisiana affairs.

THE L' Opinione, published in Rome says the government has decided to give assistance within certain limits to Italian exhibitors in the United States at the Centennial Exposition, but it proposes to appeal mainly to individual effort, and will recommend that only such articles be sent as are of exceptional merit and great commercial importance.

THE Trenton True American calls on the Senate to appoint Pinchback doorkeeper, and build a tonsorial palace for him, where physiognomical hair-cutting and ecstatic shaving can be done under his superintendence, annointing Conkling's curls, waxing Logan's moustache, blacking Morton's boots, and otherwise keeping the "leading statesmen" respectable—externally, at least.

CINCINNATI Commercial: If Charles A. Dana goes to Washington he should carry a small double barreled shot-gun. He has told too much truth about the thieves and liars and cowards of the District to be a popular person. Then, he must pass through the perilous territory of Pennsylvania, where they wait with warrants and constables to catch him, because he has published exposures of the thieving Rings of that sovereign State.

IT is very unfortunate that the burial of Senator Sumner should have been turned into a pecuniary job, and that various parties should have got their hands into the treasury under pretext of paying honor to that upright man. Twenty-nine thousand dollars, it seems, is what the funeral cost the State of Massachusetts, in addition ty nearly five thousand spent by the Senate of the United States.—N. Y. Sun.

AMONG those who are anxious for the nomination for State Treasurer at the hands of the Republican State Convention, we find the following loyal patriots: Hon. B. B. Strang, of Tioga; Hon. John Allison, of Mercer; Hon. John Thompson, of Butler; Hon. Harry White, of Indiana; Hon. John Potter, of Clearfield; E. Reed Myer, of Bradford; F. W. Mitchell, of Venango; H. Sturgeon, of Daphin; and P. A. B. Widener.

THE Democratic Committee of Greene county, this State, recently met and adopted the following:

Resolved.—That A. A. Purman, Jos. F. Randolph and Thomas Iams, be appointed conferees to meet those appointed on the part of Fayette Co., to arrange and determine upon some plan of nominating candidates for State Senator, during the continuance of the present apportionment, for the district composed of said counties. On motion the committee adjourned to meet on the 13th day of April, 1875.

DR. GREEN, Boston City Physician, in his testimony before the Legislative Committee on the public park question, stated that in fifteen years the city would come into possession of $500,000, in accordance with the terms of Dr. Franklin's will, which provides for the establishment of pavements, public buildings, parks, &c., and urged that, as the city was not in want of the buildings or pavements, the fund could best be used for establishing one or more parks.

FROM its nearness to Connecticut, the Springfield Republican is able to give a pretty accurate estimate of the political situation there. It says: "The canvass for the Connecticut election, a week from next Monday, grows in vigor and heat. The Republicans are making a desperate attempt to win back the State. But they will probably fail on the Governor and Legislature, though by judicious trading, possibly saving their present share of the Congressional delegation."

SENATOR MORTON in his famous minority report on Louisiana affairs said:

"The conduct of Judge Durell, sitting in the Circuit Court of the United States, cannot be justified or defended. He grossly exceeded his jurisdiction, and assumed the exercise of powers to which he could lay do claim." "His order issued in the Kellogg case to the United States Marshal to take possession of the State House for the purpose of preventing unlawful assemblages, under which the Marshal called to his aid a portion of the army of the United States a *posse comitatus*, can only be characterized as a gross usurpation."

STANFORD (Ky.) Journal: Civil Rights were made manifest at Rush Branch Church in this county on Sunday last. A big buck nigger stalked into the house and took his seat in the front pew by the side of several white men. No one molested him and he sat through the entire services. This fellow had not been to church before in years, and he did this out of pure cussedness. The law does not apply to churches, any more than it does to bar-rooms and barber shops, and if this fact had been known he would have been summarily ejected.

THE New York Sun speaking of the great whitewashed says:

The Republicans have converted the Senate into a party caucus or primary meeting, where resolutions are made to order, and the worst partisan performances are plastered with the highest praise. If every syllable of this declaration was as true as it is notoriously false, it still could not be justified. If in these violent acts, by which a state has been manacled like a criminal, the Executive did his duty only, which he has sworn to perform, does that entitle him to approbation from the Senate?

THE special dispatch to the St. Louis Globe from Washington gives the particulars of the fraudulent operations of a bond ring in Kansas, by which six hundred thousand illegal bonds have been issued from the counties of Comanche, Harper, Kingman, Pratt and Clark, which have no population whatever. The bonds purported to be for the purpose of funding indebtedness for public improvements. There are not fifty white people in all the counties combined, and false census returns were made out. The land belongs to the United States.

IT is pretended now, by the friends of Hamlin, that the change in the postal law was not intended to affect newspapers or to go into effect at all until July, and that the failure to make these qualifications was due to the confusion of the closing hours of the session. In view of the fact that the change couldn't have passed at all, even with these qualifications, but for the confusion referred to, it is difficult to understand why anybody should expect to soften public condemnation of those who are responsible for the change, by any such pretense.

GOVERNOR GASTON, of Massachusetts, has appointed Thursday, April 8, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer all through that Commonwealth. The Massachusetts people have, from the days of the Pilgrims, thus annually sought forgiveness for their sins. Governor Gaston makes the following pointed suggestion:

Remembering that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," let us by our service seek the aid of Him who is "our refuge and our strength," in establishing in the hearts of our rulers and of our people the love of truth, of religion, and of justice, and in destroying, wherever it may be found, the spirit of oppression, of hatred, and of strife."

EXTRACT from a letter from Gov. McEnery: Since my departure I have been looking for somebody who favors the compromise, and I have yet failed to find that somebody. So far as I can ascertain the public sentiment throughout all North Louisiana condemns the course pursued by the Conservative Representatives who voted for the compromise, and the people I have seen and conversed with on the subject do not speak in the softest or most complimentary terms when discussing their action. If any people in the world were willing and ready to endure and suffer still longer, if necessary to vindicate and uphold the great principles involved in the elections of 1872 and 1874, that people, as a unit, could be found in North Louisiana, and I believe that this sentiment pervades the great body of the Conservative people of the entire State, and the gentleman who voted for the Wheeler compromise will, sooner or later, realize this important fact.

THE executors of the Johns Hopkins estate have just handed in their account to the Orphan's Court of Baltimore County. The total value of the estate, as appraised, is about $7,150,000. Of this, the Johns Hopkins University has received $3,159,000, the Johns Hopkins Hospital upwards of $3,076,000, and the relatives and other devisees and legatees the balance, except $102,154.22 yet to be divided between the hospital and the university. The executors have, in compliance with the will, renounced the $227,000 of commissions fixed by law, and allowed them by the Orphans' Court. The total cost of settling up the estate has been less than three quarters of one per cent. upon its value, which wise economy reflects great credit upon its executors.

THE next spring election will be held in Connecticut on Monday, April 5th, and a very active canvass is being conducted by each party, the politicians on each side being anxious, as in New Hampshire, to carry the State. A Governor is to be chosen, the present excellent incumbent, Charles R. Ingersoll, being nominated by the Democrats, and James Lloyd Green, of Norwich, by the Republicans. For two years past the Democrats have carried Connecticut, they having elected Governor Ingersoll in 1873 by 5,814 majority, and in 1874 by 6,782 majority—the total vote being from 84,000 to 86,000. Four Congressmen are also to be chosen. In the last Congress Connecticut was represented by General Joseph R. Hawley, General S. W. Kellogg and H. H. Starkweather, Republicans, and William H. Barnum, Democrat, all of whom are candidates for re-election. The opposing candidates are respectively George M. Landers, James Phelps and Lafayette S. Foster, Democrats, and Robert Hubbard, Republican. Phelps and Foster are at present Judges of the Connecticut Supreme Court, the latter having been for several years in the United States Senate.

WHAT is the matter with the Administration journals? These are getting to be miserable organs. Here is the Cincinnati Gazette declaring that Civil Service Reform is a work with which Congress has nothing to do, since the President is the only who can decide the matter. Listen to it: "The first step was to take a stand on the principle that capable and faithful officers should not be removed to make places for personal retainers. That alone would have achieved Civil Service Reform. It is true the President, who should take his stand on this rule, would cause the disaffection of many of his personal tooters, and that the Secretaries would have to forego the use of the public patronage to pay their helpers, and that this stoppage of the supplies by which Senators and Representatives gain and keep their positions would cause great disaffection and complaint among them and their personal followers; but a President is master of the situation, and he could safely rely on public opinion to sustain him in such a stand." But because he preferred the good will of "his personal tooters" above that of the public, the Reform failed.

GRANT PAYING OFF.

THE CONGRESSMEN FOR VOTING FOR HIS FORCE BILL.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

The appointments made by the President since the adjournment of Congress justify the belief that a bargain was made for votes on the bayonet bill. Thirteen ex-members who supported it vehemently, including the author of the infamy, have been rewarded with high honors. In addition to these, the President has gone out of his way to distinguish with favor and office the men who conspired to restore to power the corrupt crew that plundered Arkansas, and carpet-baggers, whose only vocation, after having robbed the Southern people, was, to calumniate them in Congress.

The following list needs no comment. It shows better than all professions can do the real feeling of the President, his contempt for public opinion, and his determination to uphold a class of worthless politicians and adventurers whom their former constitutents have scornfully rejected:

Godlove S. Orth, Minister to Austria. Third-termer and Force bill supporter, rejected by the people.

Horace Maynard, Minister to Turkey, Third-termer, back-pay grabber, and Force bill supporter, rejected by the people.

James N. Tyner, Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Third-termer, back-pay grabber, and Force bill supporter, rejected by the people.

D. W. Gooch, Pension Agent, Boston. Third-termer and Force bill supporter, rejected by the people.

C. C Sheats of Alabama, Sixth Auditor Treasury. Force bill supporter and scalawag, rejected by the people.

J. C. Parker of Missouri, United States Judge Western District of Arkansas. Back-pay grabber and Force bill supporter, rejected by the people.

D. P. Lowe of Kansas, United States Judge for Utah. Back-pay grabber and Force bill supporter, rejected by the people.

J. D. Ward, United States District Attorney for Northern District of Illinois. Force bill supporter and author of minority report for restoring carpet-bag government in Arkansas, rejected by the people.

A. J. Ransier, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District, South Carolina. Force bill supporter, rejected by the people.

L. C Carpenter, Collector of Internal Revenue; Third District, South Carolina. Force bill supporter, rejected by the people.

L. A. Sheldon, Assistant Counsel before the Alabama Claims Court. Back-pay grabber, Force bill supporter, and carpet-bagger, rejected by the people.

Alexander White of Alabama, to prosecute crimes under Attorney-General. Author of Force bill and scalawag, rejected by the people.

O. P. Snyder of Arkansas, Postmaster at Pine Bluff. Back-pay grabber, Force bill supporter, and scalawag, rejected by the people.

This comprises the baker's dozen of rejected patriots, already paid for their votes on the Force bill and for other service to the White House. In addition to this collection, there are some miscellaneous appointments of the same general character:

Henry R. Pease, ex-Senator, Postmaster at Vicksburg Carpet-bagger and villifier of the South, rejected by the Legislature of Mississippi.

Joseph Brooks, Postmaster of Little Rock. Appointed by Clayton and Dorsey for his efforts to overturn the Government of Arkansas.

James Torrens, United States Marshal, Eastern District of Arkansas. Appointed by Clayton and Dorsey for aiding their revolutionary project.

Henry B. Browning, United States Judge Eastern District of Michigan. Appointed by ex-Senator Chandler as a reward for aiding his attempted re-election.

It has been reported that Zack Chandler will be sent as Minister to Russia, but the latest rumor is that Mr. Boker will not vacate the place. Yet the selection of Chandler for any conspicuous office would be a fit complement to the others, and characteristic of the President's devotion to the public interests.

SENATOR WALLACE'S SPEECH.

THE NEW SENATOR MAKES HIS MARK AT ONCE—A PERTINENT REFERENCE TO PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY.

[Special Dispatch to the Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The speech of to-day on the Louisiana resolution was made by Senator Wallace. The subject has been so often and so ably discussed that it is quite difficult to find anything new to add to what has already been said, but Mr. Wallace displayed unusually keen powers of analysis in dealing with the two different resolutions which have been reported to the Senate by Senators Frelinghuysen and Anthony. He contended that the caucus substitute for the original resolution was broader in its significance, and was intended to meet exigencies which might arise in the future. Mr. Johnson yesterday found a parallel case to the one under discussion in the troubles in Tennessee in 1866, and Mr. Wallace found another in the famous Buckshot war in Pennsylvania, in 1838. He quoted from the records to show that there was greater cause to apprehend civil commotion and insurrectionary violence at Harrisburg, in 1838, than there was, in 1873 and 1875, in New Orleans. The then Governor of Pennsylvania applied to the President of the United States for assistance to preserve the peace, but the reply came back, "Your Legislature is in session, and the authority of your State government has not been exhausted." The speech of Mr. Wallace attracted very general attention, and it was conceded on every side that he acquitted himself creditably. His pleasant, easy manner, and his equally pleasant voice, impressed the hearers favorably and would have made the most common-place utterances attractive. But the speech was by no means common-place. It was greatly above the average of the arguments that have been made thus far by the new Senators.

THE KELLOGG USURPATION.

[From the Phila. Inquirer Rep.]

A mere resolution of the Senate, declaring the Credit Mobilier iniquity a virtue, would not alter its real character in the slightest degree. Wrong is wrong, and right will remain right, no matter how much men may resolve to the contrary. The Senate can do nothing better now than to let the Kellogg fraud stand or fall upon its merit, or rather upon its want of merit. If the Senate has no other business than this, it can well afford to adjourn and go home. If it has other business, let it attend to it and then go home, for there is nothing much more certain than that the Republican majority of that body has no intention to stultify itself by resolving that a gigantic fraud is a gigantic virtue. Nothing can make the Kellogg usurpation anything else but a usurpation. The country knows it to be just that, and so does the Senate, know it. If it cannot stand because of its corruption, let it fall. It has done more than enough injury already to the Republican cause, and it should be left to its own devices and its own end lest it do more harm.

JAMES Lick of California, on Saturday filed in the Recorder's office a revocation of his trust deed executed last July, conveying his property to trustees for various benevolent purposes. He recites in his revocation that he wishes to provide for parties having natural claims on him, to amend the original instrument and with returnig health to give his personal attention to the execution of his designs. He confirms the acts heretofore performed by the trustees.

THE OLD CHURCH AND THE NEW.

The log church stood beneath those trees,
Upon the sunny, verdured hill;
A quaint old building, rude and small
Where moon-beams wandered, lone and still.
'Twas there I worshipped when a child,
'Twas there I learned the lesson sweet
Of God's great love and mercy sure
That leads above the sinner's feet:

The new church stands with glittering spire,
Where stood the old one in the pure;—
Artistic in its splendor rare,
With frescoed wall, and pannelled door.
Each window in the sunlight shows
An angel clothed in varied light
Of gold and blue,—whilst crimson rays
Tint with their hue, its wings of white.

Its stately aisles are long and wide,
Its altar is in beauty grand;
The organ gives a vesper hymn,
Touched by a master's loving hand.
It is a building fair to see,
Made perfect by admiring gaze:—
But hearts will cling to moments when
The old gave forth a song of Praise.

The new church has no memories dear,
Its aisles resound to strangers feet,
Its vaulted ceiling never rings
With long-lost voices, pure and sweet.
Although the building is to me
A templed court, for worship given
I loved the old one best,—for it
Seemed to my soul a part of Heaven.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE BY A NEGRO.

HE IS CAPTURED AND SUMMARILY EXECUTED.

[Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.]

UPPER MARLBORO', MD.
March, 23, 1875.

Last night a horrible crime was committed in Prince George's county, Maryland, and the perpetrator within a few hours thereafter suffered death, although not by the hands of the law. Edgar A. Nelson, who a few years since came to this section of the country from the North, purchased a portion of the Notley Hall estate, in Maryland, nearly opposite Alexandria, and about seven miles from Washington since which time he has been engaged in improving the place. He had in his employ a young negro, named Simms, about 21 years of age. Last night Mr. Nelson had occasion to go to Washington, and about midnight the negro (Simms) taking advantage of his absence, and the lady being alone and unprotected went to her room, and entering it committed a shocking outrage upon her, and a short time afterward repeated his fiendish act. Then, for the first time, some idea of the enormity of his crime seemed to flash across the brute's mind, and rising from the bed he remarked that he would save all future trouble, and deliberately placed a pistol which he had used in threatening Mrs. Nelson to his own breast and pulled the trigger. As the weapon exploded the negro fell to the floor, but not seriously wounded. Mrs. Nelson then fled to a neighbor's house, and informed them of what had occurred. Simms was taken into custody at an early hour this morning and carried before R. Walter Brooke, Esq., a magistrate, who deputized Curtis Smith, as Constable, to take him to jail. Smith was overpowered by a mob of indignant Marylanders, and the prisoner taken away from him, and in a short time thereafter the culprit was hanging to a tree, within a hundred yards of the place where he committed the outrage. The incensed residents of the neighborhood who took him from the authorities hung him to the first convenient tree they found. The rope was put around his neck before he was taken from his room, and the scoundrel was seated upon a horse, that was driven from under him as soon as the rope was fastened to the limb of the tree. Several colored men in the vicinity took an active part in the lynching. Yours, H. B.

END OF THE MORDAUNT CASE.

[London, Mar. 11th, correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

An unexpected end has come to the Mordaunt case which was tried this morning, and resulted in a decree for the petitioner—in other words, the petition of the husband for divorce is granted. It was supposed the resistance which has heretofore been so obstinate would be kept up to the last, but prudent counsels have prevailed, and we are spared the fresh outflow of scandal that at one time seemd inevitable. The petition for divorce was filed so long ago as April, 1869. More than one person was charged in the bill as having been guilty of adultery with Lady Mordaunt. The tongue of gossip, which has seldom been more busy than in this case from first to last, implicated others whose name did not appear on the record. Few can have forgotten how on the former trial, the Prince of Wales himself was put into the box to swear that the relations between himself and Lady Mordaunt were wholly innocent, and how Mr. Serjeant Ballantine stayed his hand from the cross-examination which he must have been longing to apply to the Heir-Apparent. Then came the question of the wife's insanity—whether it was a bar or not to proceedings for divorce with elaborate and costly argument, and appeal upon appeal, ending finally in the decision of the House of Lords that the suit should be tried on its merits. Thus, at last, Lady Mordaunt's friends resolved not to oppose a divorce, and there remained only the question what Lord Cole, the co-respondent surviving in the case after one other had been struck out, would do? He was represented by counsel to-day, but apparently for no other purpose than to satisfy the Court that there was no collusion between the parties to procure a decree. Sir Charles Mordaunt gave his testimony implicating Lord Cole, all of which has long been familiar to the world. Sir Henry James, late Attorney-General, said that although he appeared for Viscount Cole, he did not propose to ask any questions. Other evidence was given—of a kind humiliating enough to persons in such social position as the Mordaunts and the Moncrieffs; evidence of Lady's maids and Butlers and footmen—evidence proving that Lady Mordaunt's crime was known to her own domestics. In all probability it was servant's hall scandal long before it was much talked about up stairs. The judge summed up, and the jury found immediately that the charges were proved. I suppose general interest in the matter has died out. But you can still hear the queerest things said about both parties—all parties, rather, to the suit, should you happen to be among a company of people in good society and the Mordaunt case came up, as it will to-night at dinner tables as a topic of what I will call promiscuous conversation.

JACKSON'S TOMB.

A correspondent writing from Nashville to the Chicago Times under date of March 20th says:

A glimpse adown the dim vista of the past—of words to that effect—was afforded a few days ago when the bill providing for a sale of a portion of the Hermitage property, wherein the bones of Andrew Jackson lie moulder-ing, was before the Senate on second reading. A gray-haired granger member who was born and raised within a few miles of Jackson's old homestead opposed the sale of this property. He said he would consider it sacrilege to thus dispose of the old hero's home, and said he would never forget a personal service rendered him by President Jackson, through whose efforts in 1843 the chains were stricken from his limbs and he was released from a dungeon near the city of Mexico, in which he was confined for two years. "I shall never forget that when I got home Jackson threw his arms around me and said, 'Henry, by the Eternal, if those Mexicans hadn't released you, I'd a gone down there myself and taken you out of prison,'" continued the gray-haired member, and then there was applause on the part of his fellows.

The bill referred to provided for a sale of 445 acres comprising the Hermitage property, less fifty acres surrounding Jackson's tomb, and the house in which he lived, the proceeds of which sale were to be invested in the erection and management of a hospital to be built in the city of Nashville and christened the Jackson hospital, at which hospital soldiers who served in the war of 1812 and the Creek war were to be provided with medical attendance free of charge. "I'm opposed to the bill out and out," remarked a west Tennessee senator to the correspondent, "especially as the hospital is to be built in Nashville, for the benefit of the old sawbones of this city. If they'd built it out at the Hermitage, so that we could have it as a sort o' Mecca, then I might be induced to favor it, but you build that hospital in Nashville, and nobody will ever go to the Hermitage. Then they talk about furnishing surviving soldiers of the Creek war of 1812 with medical attendance, but that don't amount to anything. Why them old fellers must be more'n eighty years old now, and I judge they're of a class that don't have much use for medicine, for if they had, they wouldn't be alive now," and then the senator from west Tennessee resumed his occupation, temporarily interrupted, of committing to paper his objections to the measure with a view of utilizing the same when the bill would come up on final reading.

Yesterday a bill in lieu was offered by this same granger member, providing for a sale of all but 50 acres of the Hermitage property, and the erection of a life-size equestrian statue of Jackson, on Capitol hill, with $25,000 of the proceeds of such sale, the remainder to be kept as a fund for keeping in repair the fifty acres remaining, together with Jackson's tomb and homestead. The bill in lieu was rejected, and the original bill will hardly become a law, as the Legislature adjourns next Wednesday.

A SMALL PLAIN WOMAN ON KISSING AND CHASTITY.

[Chicago Tribune.]

We can all see the impropriety of verbal declarations of passions in such cases, and how much more unsafe any act bearing such interpretation! Wherever men and women meet in friendly or business relations, one or both must be constantly mindful of the difference and dangers of the sex—must guard look, words and actions, and in no moment of overwrought sympathy can the stern barriers of decorum be safely broken down. Before kissing Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Moulton should have waited until he had taken that powder, until it had done its work, and the undertaker had the body ready for burial. Only in his coffin is it safe for even "a section of the Day of Judgment," in the shape of a woman, to kiss any one man in a thousand. There seems to be no room for doubt that she is, or was, a perfectly upright woman; but her childish act shows the atmosphere in which these men have been living—show the unconscious steps by which they passed from virtue to vice—and ought to awaken all lovers of Virtue to a more careful guard of her outside defences. Chastity is not the natural condition of the race, but the very opposite, and it can only be secured by ages of culture and constant vigilance. It is a something to be acquired and maintained through grace and watchfulness; and those who open doors through which the enemy enters and causes the fall of others, are responsible for their negligence and mistaken confidence.

JANE GRAY SWISSHELM.

THE WILLS OF EMINENT LAWYERS.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The fact that the wills of two Lord Chancellors within as many years should have occasioned grave difficulty is not a little remarkable. Lord Westbury's will, carefully prepared by himself, was said to be exceedingly hard to construe by the Master of the Rolls. In the case of Lord St. Leonards the difficulty is still more grave. His will, written 'in his own handwriting, on five or six sheets of old quarto white letter paper,' has been lost, and the advertisement declares that it has been 'lost since August, 1873.' Unless the document is forthcoming, the presumption of law may possibly be in such a case that the testator destroyed this will animo revocandi, and serious results to his family may be the consequence. It is curious how often the wills of eminent lawyers have occasioned litigation. Lord Chief Justice Saunders appears to have made a speculative devise, upon the validity of which his executors—Maynard, Holt and Pollexfen, all great lawyers—were divided in opinion. The wills of Lord Chief Justice Holt and Mr. Sergeant Maynard were the subject of Chancery proceedings. So was the will of Chief Baron Thomson. Mr. Sergeant Hill's will was 'so singularly confused that, but for the respect due to the very learned sergeant, it might, not unreasonably, have been held void for uncertainty.' The will of Sir Samuel Romilly was inartificially drawn. The will of Mr. Bradley, the celebrated conveyancer, was set aside by Lord Thurlow for uncertainty; 'and a late learned Master in Chancery directed the proceeds of his estate to be invested in Consols in his own name.'"

THE criminal prosecution of the Tichborne claimant cost the British Government £60,000.

GRAND-CHILDREN.

BY MRS. CLARA J. MOORE.

I hasten to my hallowed room
When twilight shadows fall,
Where faces that I love the best
Look on me from the wall.

But not for their dear smiles alone,
In silent welcome sweet;
It is to listen to the sound
Of pattering little feet.

They gladden but a neighbor's home,
Yet through the kindly wall
The happy sound comes unto me,
I hear each soft footfall.

And here I sit and close my eyes,
And think how, o'er the sea,
Some little feet are pattering now,
As like as like can be.

Oh, far across the stormy sea,
And far beyond the main—
So far my heart doth often ask,
Shall we e'er meet again?

And then the tears fall thick and fast;
My heart is like to break;
I long to see the little ones
For Maud's and Reinhold's sake.

Oh, precious pets beyond the wall,
Within the home you bless,
No one looks on a vacant seat,
None miss a lost caress;

But ever, as the days go by
And twilight shadows fall,
The patter of your little feet
Such memories recall;

That often I look wistfully
To the Immortal shore,
Where tears and sorrows never come,
And partings are no more.

SAGO AND TAPIOCA.

"What is sago?" was the question asked the other day over a pudding made of its curious, pearly granules, round and even as shot. Sago is the product of various species of palm growing in the islands of the Indian Archipelago and along the southern coast of Asia; and also of several species of the Cycads, a tropical family of plants occupying a place in the order of vegetation between the ferns and the palms. It is a kind of starch, and is extracted from the pith which fills the interior of the stems of the plants producing it. To procure the sago, it is necessary to cut down the palms and cycas, and divide them into convenient lengths. The pith is then dug out, chopped fine, and washed in clear water. In this process the fecula or starch is separated from the pith, and mingling with the water, is run off into a fresh vessel, where it is allowed to settle. The supernatant water is then drained away, and the deposit is dried. This is the sago-flour of commerce, great quantities of which are used as starch in calico and other manufactories.

When prepared for food, the sago is thrown into the granulated form; but by what method this is done, is not precisely known to Europeans. It is supposed that heat is employed in the process, as the starch is partially transformed into gum. It will not wholly dissolve in water, as does true starch, and therefore is adapted to puddings, and dishes of a like character.

Tapioca, which we associate with sago because the two articles are some what alike in nature and are used for similar purposes, is obtained from the roots of the mandioc or cassava (Manihot utilissima), a plant belonging to that most poisonous of families, the Euphorbiaceæ. The mandioc is a native of Tropical America, but has been introduced into other warm countries. The plant is bushy, sending up its white stems and crooked branches to a height of from 6 to 8 feet, or sometimes even higher. The leaves are bright green, large, and deeply five-parted, and short out near the extremities of the branches. The roots are like huge yams or potatoes, and grow in clusters of from three to eight each from 1 to 2 feet long and sometimes weighing 30 pounds. The entire plant,—root, stem, and leaf—contains an acrid milky juice that is a virulent poison, causing death in a few minutes. But the poison is of a volatile nature, and is entirely dissipated by heat. Thus the juice, which is deadly in its natural condition, is made, by boiling or evaporation, into a souce or condiment, that is perfectly wholesome, and is greatly esteemed as a flavor for various dishes. It is a powerful antiseptic, and will keep meats fresh a long time, even in a torrid climate. The juice is also fermented with molasses, producing an intoxicating beverage called ouycon.

To manufacture tapioca, the roots of the mandioc are dug when ripe, washed, and reduced to a pulp, and dried on hot metal plates. The mandioc is largely cultivated in the East Indies, the crop often alternating with sugar. The plants are easily propagated by cuttings, and attain maturity in six months. Their yield is about six times that of wheat. In India, the mandioc roots are washed and grated by machinery, and, after the fibrous matter and skins are removed, the pulp is poured into tanks of water. Into these nude men plunge bodily, stirring up the solution with their feet. At the end of this operation the flour is suffered to precipitate to the bottom, the water is drained off, and the tapioca is subjected to sundry mashings, dried in iron pans, and prepared for the market.

SNOW SLIDES.

A Nevada paper, speaking of the avalanches of snow which have been so destructive of life and property this winter, says: "The purely sliding avalanches, or snow slides, are such as occur in dry or merely moist snow, while rolling avalanches take place when the snow is wet or sufficiently moist to form into balls by rolling. The avalanches that occurred in Virginia City were of the genuine rolling description—the kind most dreaded and the most destructive in the valleys of the Alps. A very small beginning when the snow is in the proper condition may end in a destructive avalanche. A ball of snow no larger than a man's head, started high up on the side of Mount Davidson, might have swept away several houses at the foot of the mountain. The fearful force of the avalanche was shown here when one broke into a house and killed two men, and another demolished two houses and buried five persons who were rescued with much difficulty. A further illustration of the terrible force and destructive power of the avalanche is to be found in the fact that that twenty-eight Chinamen were killed by one that fell near Genoa. As we have said, a small ball of snow started high up on the slope of Mt. Davidson would result in a genuine avalanche. In rolling a distance of fifty yards in the moist snow the small ball of snow would become four or five in diameter, when it would burst, and each piece of it would an instant after form a ball of large size; these in turn would explode as soon as they had acquired a certain weight and velocity, and a moment after there would be hundreds and thousands of these balls in motion, all bounding down the steep side of the mountain.

While hundreds of these are exploding or just forming other hundreds are of full size and are picking up rocks, dirt and all manner of rubbish, which becomes involved in the grand downward rush. Toward the lower part of their course the balls become so numerous that they bound and clash together so often that they are broken before they acquire any great size, and the whole avalanche is then a plunging, sliding mass of snow. The avalanche which knocked two houses to pieces and buried five persons, started but a few hundred yards above where the houses stood. It started at a bunch of rocks which projected fifteen or twenty feet above the general surface of the slope of the mountain. On these rocks snow had fallen and accumulated to the depth of about three feet, hanging in places as snow is seen to do on the eaves of a house. From one of these rocks fell a bunch of snow which began to roll down the hill, and the result was a destructive avalanche. Doubtless the avalanche which killed two men started in much the same way.

COURT MANNERS IN JAPAN.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Chevalier von Schafer, late director of the Austro-Hungarian Chancellery in London, has recently had an audience of the Mikado, in his new capacity of Minister-Resident in Japan, and the Vienna Abendpost gives an amusing account of the proceedings on this occasion. The Japanese Court has, it appears, under the influence of European civilization, abandoned all the Oriental magnificence which formerly characterized the reception of a foreign ambassador, and the ceremony is now marked by a simplicity even greater than that which prevails in many European courts. The Minister and his suite were conveyed in carriages, but without any military escort, to the palace, which was guarded by only two sentinels, who presented arms on their arrival. On entering the palace, six chamberlains in black dress coats ushered them into the waiting-room, which was furnished in the European style, with a black marble mantlepiece, surmounted by a looking-glass in a plain frame, chairs and tables, and a Brussels carpet. The Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Minister then led Herr von Schafer into the audience chamber—a large hall divided into three partitions by two parallel glass walls. The Mikado, a somewhat tall, slim young man, looking older than his age, and clad in a rich uniform similar to that of a French field-marshal, stood in the centre compartment, in front of a plain armchair, which apparently did service for a throne. He received the deputation graciously, gently rubbing his hands and smiling whenever a particularly well-turned compliment was addressed to him by the Minister in the course of his speech. The Mikado read his reply, which was much the same as that of a European monarch would have been under similar circumstances, and then dismissed his visitors with 'a gracious nod'. Shortly after the Minister was admitted to an audience of the Empress. She stood in the same partition as the Mikado had previously occupied and leaned against the same armchair. The Mikado, however, was alone, while the Empress was accompanied by three of her ladies of honor, who stood with a paper umbrella in the partition on her left. She was dressed in wide trousers of deep red silk, which entirely covered her feet, an upper dress of the same stuff, and a white silk underdress, with wide sleeves reaching almost to the ground. On her shoulders was a violet mantle embroidered with flowers in gold, and a broad red sash was folded several times round her body. Her hair was combed upwards over a very high pad, whence it hung down on her back, and she wore on her head a magnificient diadem worked in gold and silver, representing cranes carrying flowers. She held in her hand a huge fan covered with gold brocade stuff. The Empress expressed much interest in the hunting expeditions of the Empress of Austria, the Japannese being also addicted to the pleasures of the chase."

OUR TELL TALE LIPS.

I have observed that lips become more or less contracted in the course of years, in proportion as they are accustomed to express good humor and generosity, or peevishness and a contracted mind. Remark the effect which a moment of ill-temper or grudgingness has upon the lips, and judge what may be expected for an habitual series of such movements. Remark the reverse, and make similar judgment. The mouth is the lankest part of the face; it can't in the least conceal its sensations. We can neither hide ill-temper with it, nor good; we can affect what we please, but affectation will not help us. In a wrong cause it will only make our observers resent the endeavor to impose upon them. The mouth is the seat of one class of emotions, as the eyes are of another; or, rather, it expresses the emotions, but in greater detail, and with a more irrepressible tendency to be in motion. It is the region of smiles and dimples, and of a trembling tenderness; of a sharp sorrow or a full-breathing joy, of candor, of reserve, or anxious care, or liberal sympathy. The mouth, out of its many sensibilities, may be fancied throwing up one great expression into the eye—as many lights in a city reflect a broad lustre into the heavens—[Phrenological Journal.

DEATH IN THE RING.

A fatal prize fight is reported in the London newspapers. Two brawny cabmen were the pugilists, and they, with their seconds and friends, went out of the city to a quiet place called Hackney Marshes for the deliberately arranged encounter. Their fists were rubbed with rosin, which has the effect of hardening the skin and making the blows more effectual. They were men of immense strength and little skill, and as a consequence few of the terrible blows were parried. They fought an hour and a half, with only half a minute of rest after each round. During the last half of the time they partly blinded, and wholly bewildered, but were kept up to their brutal work by drinks of brandy and the encouragement of their seconds. At last neither could stand, and soon afterward one of them died.

[For The Post.]

MY INHERITANCE.

I have no treasures on the earth,
No heritage below I claim;
In humble life, of humble birth,
I cannot even boast a name.

Unlearned in science and in art,
Among the worldly wise unknown;
Uneducated, save in heart,
And taught in Heaven's lore alone;

In an obscure and lonely way,
Unknown, unloved but by a few,
I humbly live, and day by day,
My God-appointed work I do.

Yet count I not myself below
The wise and wealthy of the age,
Who only earthly wisdom know,
Whose is an earthly heritage,

My wealth and honor are above;
I have a highly valued claim
To wealth in God's eternal love,
And in the Book of Life a name.

I even here no need shall know,
No lack of good shall ever see;
All I shall need while here below
Already is secured to me.

My own dear Father's willing hand
For all His children spreads a board;
The best provision in the land
His bounteous table does afford.

He clothes His children at His cost,
And shelters them from storm and rain;
Keeps watch o'er them, that none be lost
From wanderings brings them home again.

A King my Elder Brother is,
And mighty nations own His sway;
Dominions, thrones and powers are His,
And countless worlds His laws obey.

I in His glory too shall share;
Great thought! adoption makes it sure;
Joint heir with Him, His Father's heir
To crowns and kingdoms that endure.

Heir to a heritage like this,
Beneath my feet the world I cast,
And onward press to reach the bliss,
That through eternity shall last.

My Father God! Thou who dost give
This goodly heritage to me,
Teach me each day of life to live,
So that I best may honor Thee.

S. C.

THE FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

JOAN OF ARC BASQUE AND APRON OVER-SKIRT.

The suit illustrated on our first page, and of which a cut paper pattern is published, is a graceful model for spring costumes. The handsomest imported over dresses made in this fashion are of cashmere or camel's hair, black, brown, or gray, embroidered with the same color, richly fringed, and worn over a silk skirt of the same shade, trimmed with knife pleatings. There are also plainer costumes of striped limousine, plaid de bege, and other stylish woolen fabrics made by this design, and trimmed simply with silk facings, or else with pleated or shirred ruffles. Entire suits of black silk are similarly designed, and later in the season this pattern will be used for soft summer silks and grenadines that need ample draperies to make them effective.

The Joan of Arc basque is smoothly fitted, like a cuirass, and has the popular long front with short back. The back has English forms that slope out beautifully over the tournure; these are held in position by slender whalebones carried to the end of the three middle seams; this gives the effect of the Marguerite back seen on many of Worth's new dresses.

The apron over-skirt has most novel and stylish features. The apron is long and slender, the sides have square corners, and the back has a graceful drapery drooping over the tournure. Small short darts in the upper part of the front breadth make the tablier fit smoothly there, while the lower part and the sides form very rich folds. In the model the new style of draping each side differently is followed, but those who prefer to do so can arrange the sides alike.

The walking skirt of silk is trimmed with knife pleatings, as these have lost nothing of their favor, though they have been worn several seasons. Imported dresses have these knife pleatings sewed by machine, but the preference here is for flat hems held by blind stitches. Some modistes turn up the raw edge of the silk and "cat-stitch" it, as this makes a flatter finish than when the silk is folded under a second time for a hem. The pleats should be pressed flatly and left to flare open; if they are deeper than an eighth of a yard, they should be caught by a thread in the middle on the wrong side. Fine pleatings like crimping are most stylish. They are sewed on upper skirts, without heading or with, according to fancy. A shirred band heading two rows of knife pleating, each row four inches deep when finished, makes a fashionable trimming for skirts. With long aprons that reach to the foot, wide flounces are not seen, and are not effective on lower skirts; for this reason many dresses have but one or two narrow pleatings on the front breadths, and several rows on the back widths.

SPRING BONNETS.

Openings of millinery at exclusive houses settle all vexed questions and decide details about bonnets. The absence of all ornaments such as jet or filigree is remarked, and scarcely a yard of lace is used. Trimmings consist entirely of flowers, gros grain, and the various new ribbons. Of the last, serge ribbons, soft and finely twilled, is the choice with fashionable milliners. Brocaded scarfs are rich and effective, but they have been so largely imported that they will probably become common. There are no more monotone bonnets. The chip is of one color, the ribbon another, the face trimming a third and the flowers are several different colors. Cream white, pale yellow, and poppy red prevail, and they are associated with other colors in ways that form odd and new contrasts. Of twelve hats designed by Virot for a New York milliner, not one was without a touch of scarlet somewhere.

The shape that promises to secure favor is that with a wide halo brim and large crown. The brim is turned up broadly above the forehead, and slopes narrower on the sides and back. Chip bonnets of this shape have a full face trimming and a rouleau that extends under the entire brim, even crossing the back, and holding it out from the hair. Much of the style of the bonnet depends upon this roll under the brim, and it also adds to the comfort of the wearer, as such bonnets, when properly placed on the head, fit so trimly that an elastic for holding them on is almost superfluous. The hair must be dressed close to the head, and very softly, dispensing with "topsies" and other hard filling for braids. Ladies just returned from Paris wear a long and wide Catogan braid, tied by a bow above the nape of the neck; their front hair is fully frizzed, and all finger puffs are abandoned. The new bonnet is then set snugly on the head, neither too far forward nor back, and the effect is excellent. Two long streamers of white tulle, each a yard long and three-eighths of a yard wide, are put on the back of the bonnet and tied under the chin; these are the only strings seen. As we have already said, the trimming is massed high in front, and does not always surround the crown.

Most bonnets have a wreath of flowers somewhere, either under the brim or around the crown. These French flowers are fine and costly, making chip bonnets without lace cost as high as $40. White flowers are used on black chip or lace bonnets; the favorite among these are creamy syringa, jonquils, dwarf roses, clover, batchelor's-buttons, hawthorn, clematis, and small snowballs. Pale-tinted blossoms of apple and other fruit trees, forest flowers, and pale primroses are mingled with dark red poppies, crimson artemisia, and roses that are almost black. Brown chip bonnets are enlivened by facings and rouleaux of pale rose-color on the brim, and by softly draped scarfs of rich brocade. Black chip bonnets are brightened for spring by face trimmings of pale blue garden pinks under the brim and blue scarfs outside. An elegant halo bonnet of black chip has creamy facings of gros grain, with scarlet poppies and dark glossy ivy leaves. These halo brims are not covered, but have an inch-wide bias facing of gros grain on the edge, and some of the fine chip is shown between this border and the face trimming. Outside of the brim there are pipings of gros grain set near the edge, or else there is a border of chip of another color. The most distinguished black chip bonnet had an inch of white chip bordering the brim outside, and a facing of cream white silk inside. The roll or band was of deeper cream-color, with a cluster of black velvet loops in the middle, and a single dark red rose. Around the crown were loops of cream-colored serge ribbon, held by knots of scarlet, and upon this was a wreath of syringa blossoms. White tulle strings.

Black Chantilly lace bonnets are made over new frames that give the appearance of having a very shallow crown resting on a face trimming nearly three inches deep. This face trimming is a mass of small white flowers, such as dwarfed daisies or button-roses; a brown bird nestles on the lace crown.

White chip bonnets to wear with black or dark colored suits have two or three colors in the trimming, and much black velvet. Pale blue and buff serge ribbon, the deepest green with cream-color, and pearl or French gray with poppy red, are seen together. Picturesque hats for the country are very large. The broad brim turns up high in front, is dented in above the ears, and droops on the braids behind. Such a hat for summer drives in low phætons is made of white chip, and trimmed to match gay Madras suits. The inside is faced with black velvet, and there is a roll-partly velvet, partly pale blue gros grain—that supports a cluster of three pink roses and two small ostrich tips of delicate cream-color. Around the crown are loops of cream and blue serge ribbon, and cream-colored feathers.

FRENCH DRESSES.

Among late importations of French dresses are many novelties. Carriage and reception dresses of French gray or of pale ashes-of-roses silk are trimmed with cord passementerie of the same shade, and most elaborate shirring. The basque has a Marguerite back, with the two middle forms shirred from top to bottom, and edged with passementerie. The front is also shirred in vest shape. The sleeves have lengthwise shirrs around the elbows. There are two scarf aprons, edged with fringe and shirred lengthwise. The back breadths are held in a quadruple pleat, on which is set a flounce half-way down.

A reception dress of pale blue silk has flounces, over-skirt, and vest of cream color soft silk, embroidered all over with dark brown leaves and open English embrodery. Blue Joan of Arc basque, with two rows of the cream-colored embroidery passing from the vest over the shoulders and down the back.

The handsomest black silk dress sent out by Worth is trimmed with ruches of crimped tape, thread lace, and knife pleatings. There are three knife pleatings across the back breadths, while the plain front has merely a ruche and lace down the front, and a single pleating at the foot. The side breadths are trimmed with rows of beaded fringe, forming a square, and there are square breadths and black satin streamers behind to give fullness. The Marguerite basque has two side forms, and the whalebones extend to the end of the basque.

A traveling suit of gray limousine is striped with threads of red and black. The striped basque has plain gray sleeves. An English collar of the striped material is faced with cardinal red silk, and there is a necktie and bow made of this silk, laid in fine pleats, and fringed by raveling. The double apron, shaped in a deep point, is striped, and the stripes met in a seam down the middle. The back is two straight breadths looped, and the whole is edged with knife pleating. The plain gray skirt has a gathered and a pleated flounce, one plain, the other striped.

Another stylish suit for morning, shopping, traveling, etc., has a skirt of navy blue silk, with an apron and basque of wool goods in wide blue and brown stripes.

A BIRD'S CHARITY.

Last summer a pair of robin redbreasts built their nests in the vicinity of a fashionable country boarding-house. In due time the heads of four young robins were observed by some of the boarders, peering above the sides of the nest, when some thoughtless boys passing that way shot both the parent birds and left the young ones to perish.

The ladies and gentlemen, moved to pity by the hapless condition of the poor birds, were devising plans for their relief, when a little brown wren flew to the nest, surveyed the unfortunate state of things for a moment, then disappeared. In a few minutes it returned, bearing food of some kind for the starving robins.

Much surprised at this, the human sympathizers resolved to await further developments before proceding to put their plans of relief into operation, and were delighted to find the wren had in real good earnest assumed the care of that orphan family. With untiring energy it hunted worms and food of such kinds as was suited to the wants and tastes of its proteges, and continued its kindly offices until the robins were full-fledged, and able to take care of themselves.

Strange as this story may appear, we have it from the most undoubted authority, and submit the question whether reason or instinct was the governing power with that kind-hearted, motherly little wren?—[Phila Star.

VARIETIES.

GLASGOW (KY.) Times: Mrs. Fish, of Missouri, had triplets a short time ago. They are all of the "sucker" variety.

PARRY, the whimsical clergyman of Worcester, will charge an admission fee at his church hereafter. Adults ten cents—children half price.

A BOSTON father is telling everybody who will listen to him that his little girl, two years old, brought his pen back to him and said she "wanted some juice put into it."

AT the end of an Indiana marriage ceremony recently the bride advanced gracefully to the clergyman and requested him to announce the hymn. "This is the way I long have sought."

"WE should love dearly," says a Methodist paper, "to see that chap who predicted this was going to be a mild winter, sitting on the fence in a linen duster and listening to the mocking bird."

"BIDDY", said a lady, "step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning." In a few minutes Biddy returned with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy two years, seven months, and two days that morning."

A CHICAGO boy of ten says that when his parents get into a fight, and his mother calls for a flat iron, and his father yells for the stove handle, he is placed in a most embarrassing position, as he is sure to get licked, no matter whom he minds.

AN amateur medical authority sent to a Boston paper the following simple method of curing rheumatism. He says: "drive it from the legs to the arms, down the arms to the hands, thence crowd it into one finger, and then have that finger cut off.

T. B. STAMPS, a negro Louisiana State Senator, attended a performance at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, and occupied a seat in the parquet. At once the section in which he sat was vacated by everybody else, and he was left solitary and conspicuous.

A KIND-HEARTED baker in Charlestown, Mass., who regularly filled a basket with broken bread for a female beggar every morning, was somewhat surprised the other day to ascertain that she was a boarding-house keeper, and that ten people daily sat at her table.

BELLE SEYMOUR, of Memphis, worked in male attire with a gang of laborers for three months without being found out. The discovery was eventually made, according to a guess of the St. Louis Globe, because she sat down on the floor to put her shoes and stockings on.

GREAT trees have been found in Australia which exceed the giants of California in height, though not in circumference. One fallen tree in Victoria measured 420 feet in length, and another 480, while the highest yet discovered in California reaches only 450 feet, the average being from 300 to 400.

LADY MORDAUNT is now, and has been for some time, an inmate of Dr. Tuke's private asylum at Hammersmith, near London, and her insanity has taken such a violent form that strong precautionary measures have to be adopted in order to prevent her destroying her clothing.

AT a golden wedding celebration in Warwick, New York, the happy pair weighed respectively 176 and 204 pounds, and four daughters, weighing respectively 259, 235, 217 and 197 pounds, together with two sons, one of whom turns the scale at 232 and the other at 197 pounds, graced the occasion by their presence.

IN Wisconsin, recently, a doctor married a woman sixty-three years old, in order that she might pay his fare to Milwaukee. He then borrowed her last sixty-five cents to pay for a shave and a clean collar, and heartlessly deserted her. During the courtship he had told her he was wealthy, and the guileless creature blindly walked into his snare.

LONGFELLOW has made the following reply to a request to become a member of the British Association of Spiritualism: "Not being a spiritualist in the popular sense of the word—that is to say, never having seen any manifestations that convinced me of the presence of spirits—I should deem it almost an act of dishonesty on my part to accept the compliment you offer. I must, therefore, with many thanks for this mark of your consideration, beg leave to decline it."

A PLEASING incident took place the other night at Maguire's Theatre, San Francisco. Mrs. Oates was presented with a singing bird in a cage, which was placed on a table in the scene, and Mrs. Oates began singing "Good-by, sweetheart, good-by." Then the imprisoned singer forgot his bars in listening to those of the song. The song swelled, and the bird being incited thereto by a note clearer than usual, rushed into melodious conflict, and sang as who could sing the sweetest, until the audience doubted to which of these "rival songsters" should most praise be given.

AT Thompson's Station, near Nashville, Tenn., a negro funeral procession was passing in which a man was ploughing. "That's old John Critz," said one of the mourners, "and I want to lick him. Guess I'll do it now." Thereupon he got out of the wagon, ran into the field and attacked Critz, the procession halting to await the result. Critz got the best of his assailant, and then the rest of the mourners started for the spot. Seeing that the number was against him, Critz fled to his house, got his gun, and fired upon his parsuers, killing one of them. That ended the conflict. The dead negro was put in the wagon by the side of the other corpse, and the procession moved right along.

ALEXANDRIA (Va.) Gazette: An elderly lady residing in the upper part of the city, having been advised by a friend of the beneficial effects of vapor baths, extemporized one last night, but says she will never take another. She filled a saucer with whisky, in which she put boneset and sassafras, and placing it upon the floor put a cane-bottom chair over it, and taking her seat, had herself and the whole apparatus completely enveloped in a large blanket. An attendant then lifted a corner of the blanket and applied a match to the whisky, when, instead of the gentle, shooting vapor that was expected to arise, there was an explosion, accompanied by a loud report, and the bather was suddenly blown off her seat, and to a distant corner of the room.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. BARR.....R. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 3, 1875.

GOV. HARTRANFT hangs fire on the new license law. He hasn't signed it yet.

A WAR with Mexico is now in order, and would prove useful on the Third Term platform. It don't take long to fire the American heart.

THE Ohio Legislature adjourned on the 30th of March. Heretofore the Radical Legistatures have been in the habit of continuing until the 1st of June.

FRED GRANT is going to earn his salary by loafing around Sheridan's headquarters at Chicago. The young man will require another rest in a month or so and go on a trip to Europe at Government expense.

AND now we are told that Fred. Grant is going to resign his commission in the army and go into the banking business with one of the Cookes. The old man is in a position to furnish the capital, and Fred. can manage the finances during the Third Term.

A NUMBER of Democratic Senators who gave their consent to the Cameron jaunt to Mexico, have backed out, and left the pleasure party composed entirely of Republicans, who steam in a government vessel with an extensive larder provided at government expense. Some folks wonder at this, but things are not now what they used to was.

THE expenditures of the Ring in Pittsburgh exceed $3,000 per day—or rather warrants to that amount are being thrown upon the market, which will continue until August next. The people who paid such enormous taxes last year very naturally are anxious to know what became of all the taxes that were collected last year. But they had as well ask the Egyptian Sphynx as the Ring for information.

WE notice two errors in the Philadelphia papers of recent date. One in the "Times" stating that Simon Cameron was at one time one of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania. He never was. He was the man employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to bring about a sale of the State works, at a low figure, so that the Railroad Company could buy the State rivalry out of the way. This he did, and of course got his reward.

The other statement was in the "Ledger," to the effect that the purchase of the State works, at the price (which was only $7,500,000 in bonds,) was a pecuniary gain to the State. This was not so. The entire transaction, of the sale, and the rescinding of the tonnage tax, was a great loss to the State.

THE following figures show how the Canal Frauds were consummated by the Ring in New York. We take ten contracts, at the orignal estimates and the amount finally paid:

	Amount of contract on exhibit at State up to February 1, 1875.	Amount actually paid by the ed quantities at contract prices.	
Contract No. 1.....	$74,193, 40		$ 458 114 72
Contract No. 2.....	29,631 00		56,646 68
Contract No. 3.....	27,871 00		113,320 13
Contract No. 4.....	10,617 00		49,934 30
Contract No. 5.....	14,326 00		78,967 25
Contract No. 6.....	85,551 50		220,614 58
Contract No. 7.....	51,286 00		130,317 45
Contract No. 8.....	86,584 00		222,613 68
Contract No. 9.....	9,504 00		41,127 55
Contract No. 10.....	49,360 00		191,915 55
Totals.....	$434,755 90		$1,563,760 84

This sounds familiar even to Pittsburghers. The building of City Hall and the new water works show nearly the same excess of payments over original estimates. The Pittsburgh Ring must have been instructing their New York brethern.

THE Dispatch does not like for us to quote from Vice President Wilson, and seems to think that our quotation from his interview with "Gath" is unfair. We don't know where we would go to get better authority than Mr. Wilson. While the Dispatch complains because we animadvert upon Grant's Administration, it admits all that we charge against it—mismanagement and incapacity. The Dispatch admits that "the history of the Republican party at Washington for two years past has been in the main a history of blunders. The Administration was neither sagacious in the Cabinet or in Congress. Robeson muddled the country by trying to get us into war with Spain; Richardson ran the Treasury Department at heads and points until he had to get out: the Indian management was a source of frequent scandal and grievance; Cresswell had allowed the Mail service to fall into irregularities: and in the Department of Justice, Mrs. Williams was 'buying carriages and charging them to the national account." But this is not all. The Administration has been corrupt as well as incompetent. The Democratic press of the country exposed these things, while the Radical press sought to conceal them, notwithstanding the Dispatch's assertion to the contrary. We have the right to discuss the blunders and corruptions of which President Grant is the head. If the Democratic and Independent press do not expose these things, it is very certain that the Radical press never will.

GOVERNMENTAL ENCROACHMENT.

Admitting that this is a theme which may exercise the American mind in a variety of ways, we nevertheless take it for our subject this morning, for the purpose of condemning merely one of its phases, namely, the action of the General government in connection with what we know and recognize as sumptuary laws. The great principle of Democratic government, as it strikes us, is, that the government, that is, the officers of its Administration, Congress, Courts, and Presidents, are to do nothing, under any pretense whatever, which the people have not in some way previously authorized them to do. If this is not the underlying and binding principle of the American government, there is no use of a written Constitution, or of any limitation to the powers delegated to the people's officers. If the officers themselves can lay down, and establish, and enforce, laws and rules of personal government, for their principals which the principals did not authorize, it is obvious that the officers in thus acting transcend their authority. An attorney authorized to let a house, and concluding under his own judgment to sell it, does an illegal and unauthorized act; yet he would have the right to do so, if the officers of our Government can, under any pretext legally do that which it is quite clear the people who framed our government did not intend that they should do. Granting that partisan work, under the manipulation of Radical Congressmen, and willing Presidents, has gone pretty far in the way of encroaching upon the original vital rights of the people, it will hardly be claimed that they have wholly destroyed the Constitution. There must still be a line of demarcation, somewhere, between the natural, inherent, and reserved rights of American citizens, and unwarranted interference with them by officers of their own government. We are well aware that ingenious political partisans, for partizan purposes, can make very plausible arguments, which when sifted, must contradict this claim; but we contend that our ground is impregnable; that there is such line of demarcation. We claim, also, that it is such a line as should be easily seen and understood, and that the time has arrived when it must be seen, and which must be respected by the people's officers.

The encroachments attempted by the Radical Congresses would, if the people had made no protest, have utterly destroyed all State authority; and with the destruction of State authority, the liberties of the people of the States. Free government is in a very bad way when a President of the United States can appoint Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in order to ensure a particular opinion, affecting the acts of that President. This has been done by General Grant. The thing is notorious, and it is a burning shame. Congressional and Presidential government of States, has been going on for years, with only two objects in view, one to hold the political supremacy, the other to rob the people of these States.

Would the Democratic party, if it had been in the majority in Congress, have instituted or winked at such a state of affairs? They would not; and they will not. The Democratic party has some restraining power now, since the people have taken out of Radical hands the control of the House of Representatives, and through that an exploration must be made, which shall lead to the discovery and recognition of this long lost line of demarcation between unlawful assumption and constitutional authority.

The explorations to the North Pole, to Central Africa, and in search of an Isthmus Canal, all combined, have not a tithe of the importance that this line, hidden under fifteen years of Radical debris, possesses.

We must know where this line of demarcation is, so that the people can say to their servants who have been so long strutting and swelling before them, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no further."

It matters not, if in referring to this subject we repeat what may have been said before; because our people, of all classes, are prone to forget. They forget that their rights are in danger, till they are lost. It is the duty of the press to remind them, by line upon line, and precept upon precept, that vigilance is the price of liberty.

The distinctive difference, at this time, between Radicalism on one hand and Democracy on the other, is this; that Radicalism seeks to absorb all power in the national offices and officers, and Democracy seeks to bring it back to where it belongs, to the people. There is no way of bringing it back, save by showing exactly where the limit of the power of the General Government is, and forbidding encroachments. Furthermore, if it can be shown that the general government is now exercising powers which do not belong to it, it must be the sacred duty of the Democratic party to put a stop to and rescind such unlawful action. When national usurpations shall be withdrawn, the people can then regulate their own State affairs in a legitimate and constitutional way, which they cannot do now, because of the interference of the officers of the general government.

It is bad enough to have national taxation piled on top of heavy State and Municipal taxation; but it is still worse when Congress undertakes to legislate about our firesides, our places of amusement, our barber shops, our saloons, our hotels, our churches, our street cars, our railroad cars, our steamboats and hotels, and to say this race shall do thus to the other race; for that is what Congressional regulation of sumptuary law amounts to.

We cannot mistake, when we say, that right here must be drawn a line of demarcation between the Republican party and the Democratic party.

The Democracy are with the people in claiming that Congress has nothing whatever to do with these matters; that they belong to the people in the States; who have never delegated the power which has been usurped by Congress. Those Conservative men who believe that this is sound doctrine, will never see it sustained, save through the supremacy of the Democratic party. In no other way is it possible.

"BILL NO. 54."

By reference to the decision of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, which is given at length elsewhere, it will be seen that the act known as House Bill No. 54, and the provisions of which were intended to apply to the city of Pittsburgh, is declared unconstitutional, with the suggestion that the matter be carried to the Supreme Court, where a final decision may be had by parties feeling themselves aggrieved.

The objections to the bill as set forth by the Court, without being recapitulated, seem to be very well taken, and are to all appearances unanswerable. The argument of the Court against the tendency to cast upon Judges extra judicial duties, and duties that are likely to make the attainment of a judgeship something to be scrambled after for the patronage that may be conferred is well and opportunely taken.

Unquestionably the strongest and the most insuperable objections to the bill is the constitutional inhibition against the passage of any bill, except general appropriation bills, that shall contain more than one subject. This is a very nice provision of the Constitution, and prevents any job in the shape of omnibus bills. "54" was clearly an omnibus bill, and in this particular unconstitutional, as well as in others pointed out by the court.

Would it not be well for the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, which is presumably made, up largely of lawyers who understand the law, to examine bills of this character with a view of avoiding such difficulties. An ordinary lawyer would have condemned the bill on general principles that the bill as originally presented was an omnibus arranged by a Ring for the purpose of evading the Constitution.

There is an impression abroad that in consequence of the falling of this bill, and the repeal of the former bill, no taxes can be collected until there is further legislation. This is a mistaken idea. The repealing clause is as worthless as the rest of the bill; therefore it does not work any repeal of the former law, which still remains in force.

WON'T WORK.

There still exists a certain class of Radicals who imagine that there is political capital to be made out of the events of the war. Within the last few days they have been pluming themselves immensely over the arrest of Lounsberry who shot Col. Butler in 1864. They have been industriously trying to connect the names of Senator Wallace, Mr. Buckalew and other prominent Democrats with the case. A Chronicle reporter yesterday, however, failed to make the point aimed at by the Radical politicians. The prisoner in a long interview tells quite a different story from that which the public was to hear. He claims that what he done was in self-defence, and implicates no one either prominent or otherwise in his act and subsequent escape.

ON Wednesday of last week the New Haven Republikaner, the leading Republican German newspaper of Connecticut, threw a bombshell into the Radical camp as follows:

The principles of the Republican party, as established and carried out from 1860 to 1868, could not have been better, but since Grant's administration came in, the worst political elements have been thrust into power, and nothing but a thorough weeding out of the same will ever restore the country to its former prosperity. Therefore it is highly necessary that the Republican party at this time should receive a reminder to reflect. The much needed reform can be had only when the German Republicans cast their votes for such Democratic candidates as are known to be men of honor and sound judgment. To abstain from voting would not have the desired effect—we must make our vote a telling one!

The editor of the Republikaner gives among other reasons why the Radical party should be defeated is the general stagnation of business, which the Administration does nothing to remove, being intent only on selfish gratification. This is the conclusion at which a large majority of the people are rapidly arriving.

THE wages of the labor goes down but Grant's goes up. The following shows what it costs to run the White House every year:

For compensation of the President	$50,000
For compensation to private secretary	3,500
For compensation to assistant secretary	2,500
For compensation to one executive clerk	2,300
For compensation to one executive clerk	2,300
For compensation to steward	2,000
For compensation to messenger	1,200
For compensation to furnace keeper ($720 last year)	864
For compensation to one policeman	1,320
For compensation to one police man	1,320
For compensation to one night watchman	900
For compensation to one night usher	1,200
For compensation to one doorkeeper	1,200
For contingent expenses	6,000
For official postage stamps	600
For repairs Executive Mansion	10,000
For refurnishing Executive Mansion	10,000
For fuel for same and greenhouses	5,000
For care and repair of greenhouses	5,000
For filling ground south of Executive Mansion	10,000
For taking up and relaying curb of Executive Mansion	1,500
For cutting down embankment in nursery	1,250
For repairing fountain south of Executive Mansion	3,000
Total	$124,154

AN ordinary lawyer would have condemned House bill No. 54 on the general principle that the bill as originally presented was an omnibus arranged by a ring for the purpose of evading the Constitution.—POST.

This is a very pretty compliment to the Democratic House, which passed the measure by the decided vote of 143 to 3. —Dispatch.

The Dispatch is not at all pertinent. The bill was not passed as originally presented by the Ring; was fixed up by the Senate; rejected by the House and agreed to as it finally passed in a Conference Committee. These are facts, however that the Dispatch entirely overlooks.

MINOR NOTES.

IT said that at the next session of the Arkansas legislature, the counties now known as Clayton and Dorsey will be re-christened Poland and Sayler.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel denies by authority the rumor that Governor Hendricks had engaged a suite of rooms in Washington, in which to establish his campaigning headquarters during next winter.

THE Michigan Legislature has passed a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution striking out the section which prohibits the Legislature from passing any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors.

MR. GEORGE H. KEITH, Postmaster at Minneapolis, does not wish to leave the public in doubt conserning the power which secured his reappointment. He announces with great emphasis: "I was reappointed because Congressman William S. King asked it, and insisted upon it as his right to name the postmaster in his own town."

A WASHINGTON special says: "No accounts of outrages at the South have been received by the Department of Justice or any other branch of the Government for some time, and it is now believed that nothing further will be heard of them, until the beginning of the political campaign in Pennsylvania and Ohio next fall."

THE recumbent figure of Lee, it is said, is visited daily by hundreds of persons in Richmond, Va., all of whom pronounce it Valentine's best work. It will surmount the sarcophagus of Lee at Lexington, but will not be shipped for some time. It will be placed in position next October, when Hon. Jefferson Davis will deliver an oration.

THE vital statistics of the Board of Health for the District of Columbia, just published, show an alarming death-rate among the negroes. The rate is from fifty to seventy-five per 1,000 per annum over white people. This is mainly attributed to improper food and lack of protection from cold. These unfortunates were imported by the late ring for voting purposes, and are now cast out to die.

IN the Lower House of the Rhode Island Legislature last week the special committee on Woman Suffrage reported an amendment to the Constitution, giving women who are possessed of real estate to the value of $134, or which rents for $7 per annum, the right to vote in all legal town or ward meetings. A substitute for this, providing that "men and women, politically and legally, shall be entitled to equal rights and privileges," was adopted.

THE N. Y. Sun says: He must be a bold man who hazards a confident prediction who will or will not be the elect of 1876; but we live in a not entirely fallacious hope that it may be one not an administrator or executor of the debris of Grantism. We trust that no succession of this most degraded dynasty of government is to fasten upon the country and fester in a prolonged life of disease and decay. Mr. Blaine does not seek advice, but he receives adulation, and his best friends who would urge him to "bide his time," and keep outside of the Presidential arena, now have their voices drowned in the noisy acclaims of selfish flatterers and destroying fools.

THE Tribune says that supposing the Tichborne claimant to be an imposter, the demonstration in London on Monday shows to what an extraordinary extent the appearance of judicial partiality may go toward gaining popular sympathy for a criminal. It is not necessary to argue the cause of the Claimant in order to prove that the Judge displayed a spirit on the bench which is calculated to deprive the law courts of some of their former dignity. The fact that nearly a hundred thousand persons joined in a demonstration involving a condemnation of Sir Alexander Cockburn's proceedings is a sufficient evidence of the loss of confidence in the proper administration of justice.

HERE is a mild estimate of the President's qualifications for a third term. It is from the Boston Courier: "A President who takes gifts, who sits aloft, thwarting the will of the people, and dreams of an indefinite extension of his lease of power through the continuance of anarchy in the southern half of the Union, should be ineligible even to a second term. Freedom itself is worthless without order and an honest intelligent National administration. Grant has never had a Cabinet capable of administering the affairs of a great government. He has had an unconquerable aversion to anybody bigger than a head clerk. The personnel of the Government of the smallest State in Europe would put ours to blush."

A LOYAL sheet called Republican, and published at Broomsburg, this State, recently stated that: "There is no peace in the South for the man who votes the Republican ticket," to which the Nashville Bulletin, another loyal sheet, replies and thus exposes the falsehood:

"Bosh! If a Republican be a decent man, he is as safe in Tennessee, at least, as in Pennsylvania. Unhappily, proscriptiveness too frequently is applied as a remedy against the curse of Radicalism; but, barring this, a man may go where he pleases, and do what he pleases, without fear of molestation. We want 'a rest' on this sort of balderdash. Two or three times, recently, we have had occasion to deny statements of a nature kindred to this, and we are tiring of the whole thing. We might stand a moderate lie for the party's sake, but this persistent manufacturing of them out of whole cloth begins to grow oppressive as well as monotonous."

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, in reply to a request from one of the members of the recent Legislature of that State, has addressed to him an open letter, defending it against the frequent assaults of the Indianapolis press. He defends the character of the members, and institutes the following comparison between the work accomplished by them and that by their predecessors in office:

"The Legislature of 1872-73 sat one hundred and one days and passed one hundred and fifty-four bills which became laws, and three bills which were vetoed. The Legislature of 1875 sat sixty-eight days, and passed one hundred and fifty-eight bills which became laws, and three bills which were vetoed. The Legislature of 1875, therefor enacted four more laws than the Legislature of 1872-73, in thirty-three days less time, and at a less expenditure of $87,092 77."

PHILA. Ledger: 'A 'Senatorial' excursion party is on its way to Mexico, and there has been considerable gossip as to what it means. At first it was given out that the party had some public significance, but as this caused a flutter among some of the Senators who fear "entangling alliances," it was forthwith announced that it has no public meaning whatever, but is purely a private pleasure party. And now inquisitive people, who have no objection to the use of a vessel of the United States navy for a journey by by Senators on public business, want to know how such a vessel can be used for a private party whose only object is pleasure? This interrogatory was fired off as a sort of farewell shot, for we believe the party is already on its way to New Orleans by land, where the U. S. yacht, the 'Dispatch,' is to meet them."

THE second annual Convention of the Millers' National Association will be held at the city of St. Louis, Mo., May 12, 1875, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. All State associations will each be expected to send at least eight delegates, and as many more as they may be entitled to under the rule of one for every ten mills represented in their respective State associations. A cordial invitation is extended to the millers at large in all the States and Canadas, organized and unorganized, to attend en masse, and sit as honorary members, under such regulations as may be adopted, to the end that the benefits to be derived from this important gathering may be as widely disseminated as possible. All persons admitted to seats as honorary members will contribute the requisite fee for membership, and State associations such an amount each as shall be deemed equitable by the Convention for defraying the contingent expenses.

A MEETING of citizens of Syracuse, N. Y., to express approval of Governor Tilden's message on the Canal frauds, was held on Saturday evening. It was largely attended, and the list of vice presidents and secretaries was taken from both political parties. Ex-Mayor Graves presided, and addresses in commendation of the Governor's course were made by prominent citizens. Resolutions were adopted thanking the Governor for his great public service, promising him the moral support of the community in all measures for the detection and punishment of fraud, and the prevention and punishment of frauds in future, and holding legislators to a strict responsibility for their action on this subject. The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange have appointed a committee to arrange for a mass meeting in approval of Governor Tilden's course, and nearly all the other business organizations of New York have decided to participate in the meeting.

THE GRAVES OF OUR SOLDIERS IN MEXICO MUST BE LOOKED AFTER.

A Washington special to the Chicago Times says that it has been felt by the Dead Head Congressional Excursionists, within the last few days, preliminary to their departure, that the story of a mere pleasure trip was a trifle too absurd to be believed, so the brilliant man of the party, Senator Anthony, was authorized to concoct a story that would prove a satisfactory reason for the trip. Mr. Anthony went to the Chronicle office yesterday, and dictated an editorial upon the subject which coming from any other authority would read like an exquisite satire. The object of the trip is stated in the opening paragragh, as follows:

"It is now stated, definitely, that the members of the senatorial Mexican excursion party, do go on legitimate government business. They are detailed to see if the graves of the soldiers, killed in the Mexico war, are properly cared for. This act of patriotism has been long delayed and neglected. Through all the changing vicissitudes of over a quarter of a century, these graves have been almost forgotten. The brave men who fell battling for their country's flag on the arid plains of that desolate country, and were buried beneath its soil, will be slighted no longer."

The article then goes on to state the eminent propriety of thus looking after the fallen heroes of the Mexican war, but does not mention the Congressional authority for this beautiful work, born in the patriotic breast of Simon Cameron.

OHIO NEWS.

DEFIANCE is to have a new Catholic church at a cost of about $30,000.

THE Champaign county Court has been occupied ten days on whisky cases.

Two hunters of Lancaster killed ninety-five wild duck near that place last week.

THE Capital University property on High street, Columbus, has been sold for $60,000.

THE annual re-union of the 72d regiment O. V. I. will be held at Fremont on Tuesday, April 6th.

W. H THOMPSON, a blacksmith of Cedarville, about to be married, committed suicide on Saturday.

DR. ADAM MOSGROVE, one of the oldest physicians in Ohio, died at Urbana on the 10th inst., aged eighty-six years.

ALL kinds of wild game in Northwestern Ohio, particularly quail and pheasants, have suffered from the severe winter.

OWING to the scarcity of water, a fire in Newton, the other day, was extinguished with several barrels of cider.

THE second annual Convention of the Northwestern Ohio Volunteer Firemen's Association will convene at Nevada, Ohio, Tuesday, April 13th.

MR. FREDERICK RICE, a prominent citizen of Knox county, died at his home in Jefferson township on Sunday night last in the fifty-second year of his age.

ARTHUR KELLY and William Mack, two prisoners, broke out of the Fairfield county jail one night recently. No trace of the fugitives has been discovered yet.

MRS. JEMIMA VANATTA, wife of John Vanatta, Esq., died at her home in Uniontown, Muskingum county, on Thursday, the 18th inst., in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

MR. MOSES SCOOLER, of Harrison township, Knox county, was attacked by highwaymen one recent evening and robbed of a pocket book containing eighty dollars and valuable papers.

THE next annual fair of the Tuscarawas County Agricultural Society will be held on their grounds near Canal Dover on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 1875.

MR. FRED. A. WISE, a successful business man and prominent citizen of Mansfield, Richland county, shuffled off the mortal coil on Monday of last week by swallowing an ounce and a half of laudanum.

R. H. TAGGART, conductor on the Columbus and Mount Vernon accommodation, was shot at by a bully named Bode, near Reeseville station, on the night of the 19th. Bode insisted that he had given the conductor his ticket, which Taggart denied, and collected twenty-five cents. As the train slacked up at the station the villain shot, and then leaped into the darkness and disappeared. A glancing wound was found three inches forward of the hip bone.

THE week's notice given by the miners of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Steubenville, expired Saturday, and the men are now out. They demand twenty-five cents a car instead of twenty, which they have been receiving, but the company refuses to agree to these terms. The miners seem determined on insisting that they receive this amount, claiming that the wages they have been receiving are so low that they cannot provide themselves with the necessaries of life. There seems at present no prospect of a compromise.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

COL. DANIEL B. GRIM, postmaster at Grimsville, Berks county, has served in that capacity for forty-five years, having been appointed by President Andrew Jackson. As a hotel-keeper he has a still older record, having been engaged in that business for fifty-one years.

E. C. BALL, conductor of a freight train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was killed near Oil City on Friday morning. His train had run upon a siding but the caboose did not clear the track and a train following ran into and completely wrecked the car and instantly killed the conductor. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered of death by his own negligence. The deceased was married and lived at Brocton.

STOVER, the party who perpetrated the fraud on W. W. Bronson by purchasing a certificate for 2,000 barrels of oil and giving his check on the Parker Savings Bank where he only had five dollars deposited was arrested at Petrolia on Saturday morning by officer Hill. The reward of $500 which has been offered for his capture was promptly paid and the prisoner taken to Parker City where he had an examination before 'Squire Fullerton, who placed his bail at $10,000, in default of which he bound him over to Court.

A PHILIPSBURG, Centre county, lumberman gives the following discription of a saw mill he had seen: "The piston of the engine was sixteen feet in diameter, the cylinder eighty feet, exhausting once a month, the report being heard a distance of 110 miles. A rivet factory and two steam tanneries furnished belting, the boilers swallowed up a creek which was diverted from its channel and lowered into them, and the fires consumed all the coal from a mine in the opposite hill, the schute of which was arranged to deposit the coal in the furnaces."

NEW YORK.

Proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher Trial.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour, when the Tilton-Beecher trial was resumed.

John Winslow, a lawyer and member of the Investigating Committee, was called and testified as to the transactions of the Committee, which have already been published.

TESTIMONY OF AN EMPLOYER OF MR. BEECHER.

Thomas James Turner was then called. He said: I reside at Peekskill and am in Mr. Beecher's employ, taking care of his farm. In the summer of 1873, the person employed on the farm were his son, Nicholas Sullivan and others. On Monday, June 2, 1873, Mr. Beecher was at his farm; he arrived there at 3:48, on the train leaving the 42d street depot at two; Mrs Beecher was with him there and staid there until next afternoon; I sent to the train for him, being advised of his coming by telegraph; he left for New York the following day; he came there again the sixteenth of June.

A recess was here taken.

After recess, Joseph S. Turner was called. He testified: I reside at Peekskill, and am a son of the last witness called; I was attending horses in the employ of Beecher in June, 1873; I went in the afternoon to meet Beecher on June 2d, 1873, at the 3:40 train; I met Mr. and Mrs Beecher at the depot at Peekskill and drove them to the house; Beecher left in the afternoon of Tuesday; I drove him down after dinner to either the 2:15 train or 4:20; my mother died on the 22d of May and Beecher attended the funeral on the 24th; Beecher returned to New York and came back on the 26th of May; after June 3d, I did not see Beecher until June 16th.

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR ENDORSES THE DATE.

Thomas Rochefort testified: I am receiver of the Western Union Telegraph Company and was at Peekskill on the 2d of June, 1873; I remember receiving the dispatch from Beecher on that day [Shown a book;] this is an entry of the message in the book; messages are sometimes not dated but we are enabled to fix the date by the book.

Mr. Hill read the telegram directed to Turner, asking him to send and meet him at the train.

NOT PREPARED FOR A WEDDING.

Thomas J. Tilney testified: I am a lawyer in New York and reside in Brooklyn; I was married on Tuesday, the 3d of June, at seven o'clock in the evening by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; I noticed he did not seem to be arrayed for the occasion, and was not dressed for a wedding.

The next witness was Dr. Fred. A. Putnam who testified: I practice medicine at No. 255 Fourth avenue, and lived there in June, 1873; I remember the 4th of that month; I left New York and went by the Harlem Railroad; I met Mr. Beecher between seven and eight o'clock in the morning between Hartford and New Haven; I spoke to Mr. and Mrs. Beecher; they were on the express train for Boston.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TESTIFIES.

Stephen D. White was the next witness. He testified: I resided in Brooklyn about three years, and am a member of Plymouth Church; I am a stock operator in New York, and am a member of the legal profession, and practiced in Missouri; I was a member of the Investigating Committee, but was not present on July 6th when Mrs. Tilton testified; I was present when Tilton did on July 6th; he said his case depended on written documents under Beecher's own signature; Tracy said there might be a question about what the papers would show, and that the Committee could judge when they saw them; he also said if the charge against Beecher was criminality, the document shown to him could not support the charge, when Tilton said to us, gentlemen, you think there is no case but that there was, and that Beecher said to him if ever he intended to put forward these papers to let him know that he might leave the country; Tilton's manner was highly suggestive as meaning that the story should come out; he said the Committee was too large; Tracy said he should bring forward the papers and let the Committee judge; he felt sorry for Beecher, he said, and for his grey hairs; there was no suggestion of any confessions having been made at that time; he said that his letter to Dr. Bacon had been called forth by the attitude of Plymouth Church and Beecher, and that if all were published, it would tend to show that

BEECHER WAS THE CREATURE OF HIS MAGNANIMITY

and not vice versa; he said he had taken pains in the Bacon letter not to characterize the charge; he also said: Gentlemen, you do not want it, neither do I, and he did not want any further investigation and deprecated it as unwise and uncalled for; he read Beecher's letter calling for the Committee; he said: Gentlemen, you do not want them (referring to the document), and after reading this letter, he said he would think about it; I saw his card afterwards in some paper saying he would; he presented no letters with his sworn statement; I was present at a conversation between Tracy and Tilton; I asked Tilton before this if he had not told Mr. Blanchard, of Illinois, that he did not like Henry Ward Beecher; that he was a bad man and preached to some of his mistresses every Sunday; he did not deny it, but said he did not ask him to publish it in his paper; he said afterwards that we did not want to find out the whole facts of the case; Tilton then charged Tracy with being guilty of

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT,

and Tracy said it was false; that the charge that he (Tilton) made against Beecher was improper proposals, and that when he changed his ground, he (Tracy) did not consider the contract binding; Tilton said he would see about this; this occurred at No. 34 Monroe Place in the back room; there was a further interview between parties in the front parlor; Tilton came in and threw his arms around Tracy and said, I think, I take back what I said, and he said something about him being the only man he liked in Brooklyn; I was present when he brought letters and he took them away with him; Tilton read one by Mrs. Tilton about the enormity of her offence or sin; it was finally agreed that Winslow should examine these letters.

Horace B. Claflin was the next witness and testified at length as to the tripartite agreement, after which the Court adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 30.—An immense crowd assembled in the Brooklyn City Court room, showing that the interest in the Tilton-Beecher trial is unabated.

Henry B. Claflin was called and testified relative to the tripartite agreement. His examination was continued until recess when it was concluded.

After recess, Louisa Joanna Rogers and Mary C. Josephs, telegraph operators, were examined and testified as to receiving a dispatch on June 3rd from Beecher to one of his employees.

The next witness was George F. Williams. He testified: I am law editor of the New York Herald and have been a journalist for eighteen years; I was at one time managing editor of the New York Times; I saw the Woodhull publication of November 2nd, 1872, and saw proof slips before it was produced publicly; I received proof slips of the scandal against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

CHARLES STORRS TESTIFIES.

Charles Storrs was the next witness. He testified; I resided in Brooklyn and have for twenty-five years; I carry on business in dry goods; I have known Tilton for a dozen years and have had friendly relations with him during that period; I learned on the 2nd of January, 1871, that he was discharged from the Independent; I saw Tilton that day in his house, I asked him if he had been discharged from the Independent and Union and he said he was; he seemed depressed and dejected; I met him on another occasion when he said that his wife had charged Beecher with having made improper proposals to her; that he had told this to Beecher and the latter had procured a retraction from her, and that Moulton had gone to Beecher with a pistol and made him surrender it. The witness then testified at length relative to the tripartite agreement substantially as already published. After the publication of the Woodhull scandal Tilton called at my house; he said it was

AN INFAMOUS ARTICLE

and contained a great many lies about his wife and Beecher, and that he was writing a story about it, not that Beecher had not made improper proposals to his wife, but nothing criminal occurred, and that his wife was as pure as the light. He spoke of having written Woodhull's life, and that it damaged him more than $10,000. In a conversation with me in 1871 or 1872 he talked of suing a party for having said his wife had committed adultery with Beecher. After the termination of a certain lawsuit against Moulton last year, December 18, 1874, he sent for me to come and see him; I went and had a conversation with him; he said Beecher was a liar, and used other words in substance; he said also that he was a libertine.

The Court here adjourned.

It is believed that Beecher will be on the witness stand to-morrow.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour when the Tilton-Beecher trial was resumed. Charles Storrs was then called and continued his testimony of yesterday but nothing of importance was elicited.

MR. BEECHER'S SISTER TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Mary Perkins, sister of the defendant, testified: I spent the summer of 1871 and 1872 with my brother; I went in December, 1871, and stayed till April, 1872; Mrs. Beecher was absent, and I remained in the house during the whole period of her absence; I was in the habit of receiving Mr. Beecher's guests, but did not in that winter see Mrs. Tilton; I did not see or hear of Mrs. Tilton being at the house the first week in June, 1873, when I was at my son's in Roxbury, Mass; on the second Sunday in June my brother preached in Mr. Murray's Church in Boston.

A recess was here taken.

After recess James Freeland was called and testified relative to the arbitration.

Internal Revenue receipts for the month ending yesterday were $8,234,754. Receipts for March, 1874, $7,781,000. Customs receipts for the week ending March 27th, were as follows: Baltimore, $128,924. Philadelphia, $191,304; Boston, $344,863; New Orleans for the week ending March 20th, $90,567.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

RIOTS RAMPANT IN POTTSVILLE.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 29.—Intelligence was received here this morning of an outbreak in the collieries at Buck Mountain, Eckley, Drifton, Jeddo, Ebervale and Hazelton.

A large mob of miners, in a state of great excitement, started simultaneously at Buck Mountain and Eckley with the determination to visit all the mines in their neighborhood. They disarmed the special police from Philadelphia, stationed at Buck Mountain, and took their arms along. They then went to Jeddo where policeman King was shot in the head but not fatally wounded, and policemen Warner and Meyer were badly beaten with clubs and their weapons taken.

At the following places visited, the men were forced to go with them: Eckley, Drifton, Jeddo and Ebervale. They called at Mount Pleasant colliery, also forcing the men to cease work, although the employer is paying the rates of 1874 basis. No damage to property has been done so far, but it is not known whether they will resume work at this colliery.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST SECURES PEACE.

The raiders marched through Hazelton, where Father O'Harra, a Roman Catholic priest, advised and exhorted them to return peaceably to their homes, and at last accounts they were quietly disbanding. There is a general hope, if miners continue in their outrageous conduct, operators will call on the Governor for troops, and the opinion is expressed that they have gone too far, and the time has come for more vigorous measures for the safety of life and property.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 30.—A meeting of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association and Mechanics Workingmens Society was held in this city to-day for the purpose of organizing and framing a combination for mutual protection. Twenty-three districts were represented. President John F. Welsh, of the Miners' Association occupied the chair and there was a full representation of both organizations.

John Siney, President of the Miners National Association of the United States came here from Cleveland on business connected with the above meeting and reported that he favors the alliance.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we hereby agree to form an alliance for the mutual protection and general benefit of all, and each organization to preserve its individual character and charter.

Resolved, That the Miners and Laborers Benevolent Association and Mechanics' and Workingmen's Benevolent Association be governed by the same rules now governing the Executive Committee of the M. and L. B. A. and entitled to the same representation pro rata.

Resolved, That the M. and L. B. A. and M. and W. B. A., do work in harmony and sustain each other in this and all coming struggles and difficulties, both morally and financially until justice is done both.

A dispatch from Shamakin this evening states that the miners continue joining the Miners' Union organized there recently, and it is supposed they will suspend work in all the mines soon. Unusual quiet prevailed throughout this region to-day, and the laboring associations here deprecate the acts of violence committed at Hazelton yesterday by their co-workmen.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST PERSUADES A MOB TO DISPERSE.

HAZELTON, Pa., March 30.—The mob which left Audenried this morning for this place, was intercepted at the Beaver Meadow mines by Father Marren, a Catholic priest of Audenried, who persuaded them to disperse and return to their homes. The Hazeltonians have thus escaped a second invasion which threatened serious consequences, and everything is now quiet.

DOINGS OF ARMED RAIDERS.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 30.—Nearly one hundred and fifty armed raiders were in procession to-day, and visited Yorktown, Spring Mountain, Audenried, Beaver Meadow, Jeanesville and other collieries on a scouting expedition, and made all persons stop who were engaged on dead work. No one was injured and no damage done. It is reported that 50,000 bags of flour were purchased for the miners in the Lehigh region last week with the funds of the W. B. Association and is now delivered in the neighborhood of Audenried and Beaver Meadow, whence it will be distributed to those in need throughout this and adjoining regions.

HAZELTON, Pa., March 31.—Another crowd of armed men have started from Ebervale for the upper Lehigh, to stop the men employed by the Jersey Central Railroad from loading coal at that place. The result of this raiding is awaited with great anxiety. Our local police force is too small to contend with the exasperated miners, and a call for the military is expected.

Last night coffin handbills were served on men obtaining coal for the boilers at Eckley colliery. The whole region is in a state of great excitement. The raiders are called "Lauderbern's Regiment," from the fact that Lauderbern has been selling them condemned government muskets.

ANOTHER RAID

was made on Yorktown to-day. The men getting coal for the engines were driven off with violence. The probability is that the mines will fill with water unless assistance is obtained to-night.

FOUR MINERS ARRESTED.

Deputy Sheriff Rhodes with his posse, have just arrived with four prisoners captured at Ebervale. The mob were discovered near Drifton on their return from Upper Lehigh when the Sheriff advised them to throw away their arms, after which, he, with his posse, proceeded on to Ebervale and awaited the arrival of the rioters. Wishing to avoid unnecessary trouble, the sheriff sent out a courier to warn them a second time, threatening to arrest every man found with arms on his person. The miners were soon seen approaching, but without their guns, having previously secreted them in the woods. Every man was searched as he came in, the result being the arrest of the four men mentioned above, who had pistols and billies on their person.

Since sending the dispatch announcing the killing of McDermott at Upper Lehigh, it has been learned that his death resulted from an accident. It is reported that an effort was made to throw one of the passenger trains off the track to-day between Jeddo and Ebervale. There is also a rumor that a crowd of miners are coming to-night from Schuylkill county to make a raid on Audenried, Yorktown and Jeanesville.

A GRAND PARADE OF MECHANICS.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 31.—A grand parade of the Mechanics' and Workingmens' Benevolent Association of Ashland, and the Mechanics' and Laborers' Benevolent Association from Gordon and Heckscherville occurred here this afternoon. About five hundred men were in line, who expressed themselves determined to stand out to the last.

A RIOT BREAKS OUT.

At seven o'clock this evening rioting began on the streets opposite the Repplier House.

Chief Burgess Gensell called out the police force to quell the riot. Roughs from Centralia and Patches turned on the Chief Burgess and fired several shots at him without effect. No arrests were made, the police fearing it would cause a greater riot. Great excitement prevails. Citizens fear there will be trouble to-night. A report is current to the effect that blacklegs, as they are termed at the Mansion House, employed by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Company, will attack

A COLLIERY TRAIN ATTACKED.

To-day, between Locust Gap and Alaska, colliery train hands were stoned, fired upon and driven from the cars. Superintendent Olhausen went to the spot and brought the train through safely.

ANOTHER STRIKE TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 31.—The men at Buck Ridge colliery intend striking to-morrow for the 1874 basis. Every one was suspended to-day at the Henry Clay colliery.

JOLLIFICATION MEETINGS HELD.

READING, March 31.—The Eagle says that the annoucement of the coalition of the two Unions is hailed with joy by the miners and suspended railroad employees. Jollification meetings are being held in Schuylkill county, and Presidents Siney and Rhoads will issue a proclamation.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE SITUATION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 31.—The following message was sent to the Sheriffs of Schuylkill, Columbia and Northumberland counties:

I am informed that a tumult or mob disturbing public peace exists in your county, and an application has been made to me under the act of May 4th, 1864, to suppress the same. I consider it your duty as civil officer of your county to order out a posse comitatus without delay and suppress all tumults, mobs, riots, or unlawful interference with persons and property in your county.

[Signed.] J. F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED AT NELSONVILLE, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 31.—Several prominent coal operators called on Governor Allen to-day, and informed him that they had good reason to believe that serious trouble might be expected at Nelsonville before long, from mischief-making coal miners who are seeking to drive all the colored miners from Hocking Valley. They called to obtain his opinion as to what they had better do under the circumstances. The Governor informed the party that he had issued a proclamation to the local officials to use their full authority to prevent bloodshed or the destruction of property, and that the law was amply sufficient to meet all cases. The Governor declined to give any advice as to what steps the coal operators should take to protect their property, saying citizens must construe the laws for themselves; that it was his business to act when the laws were violated rather than to anticipate their violation.

WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 31.—The foot of Ransom Gorge has lodged against the foot of this gorge without starting it. The water has risen a foot and a half here in a little over an hour and is now twenty-one feet above low water mark, but the gorge shows no signs of giving away and may hold out through the night.

The water is backing up at West Pittston and is just beginning to flood that place.

A RAILROAD TRACK FLOODED.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is flooded between here and Pittston and all the trains have been abandoned between the two places, and there are no mails from the North. The last train down reached here at seven o'clock this evening, two hours behind time. A Lackawanna and Bloomsburg train was just ahead of it and both were filled with passengers. The track was covered with water for a distance of a mile and a half, and in some places it was so deep as to cover the second step of the cars and came within two or three inches of running into the fire box of the engine. The current across the track was rapid and carried with it great cakes of ice, railroad sills, fences and logs.

RAILWAY TRAVEL IMPEDED.

Trains moved slowly, and had to stop every few feet to remove obstructions. No. 4 north was met on the inundated track with its baggage car off the rails, the hind truck having been caught by an ice boulder. The baggage was removed, the car cut loose and left in the flood. The men rode on front of the engines on down trains, and the steps of the cars were occupied by conductors, brakesmen and passengers, who were all kept busy at pushing and kicking away logs and ice boulders from the track. At the swinging bridge there was a great mas of floating ice and driftwood on the track, and while a passage was being opened through it, about an acre of ice which had been lodged on the right of the track began to move and headed across the track in front of the train. It looked dangerous, and men became frightened and ladies began to cry. Some trees and bushes, however, arrested its progress and trains made their way through before it started again. The steps of the cars caught against a large cake of ice several times and were somewhat injured, but the trains were not otherwise injured.

The river has fallen five inches since nine o'clock, the water having found additional outlets across Kingston flats, through which it is rushing with great force and noise. Wilkesbarre gorge is yet apparently immovable, and will likely remain so until the water is raised several feet higher by a storm or by its stoppage on the flats. The river is also falling at Pittston, and that place has escaped a second inundation.

TEXAS.

The Governor Asks for Protection.

Gov. Coke has telegraphed the President relative to the raids of lawless Mexicans on the Lower Grand and asking for protection.

The following answer was sent.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

To the Governor of Texas.

The President being absent, your telegram has been sent to me. Order will be given to the military authorities to take immediate steps towards the protection of the people of Texas on the Mexican frontier.

SIG. WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

TWO AMERICANS FOUND DEAD.

GALVESTON, March 31.—A news special from Corpus Christy says: An American woman with her husband, in company with a teamster from Laredo arrived here to-day and gives a sworn statement that she saw at San Fernando Creek, on last Friday, thirty-five miles from here, two Americans dead. She says at a place called Chocolate, about twenty miles from this place, two Mexicans were hanging upon a tree. This is evidently the work of the raiders.

MORE MEXICAN RAIDERS.

Rumors from a reliable source report other similar cases; also, that a large body of Mexicans have crossed from the Rio Grande to Mexico, making this their objective points.

GREAT ANXIETY FELT.

There is great anxiety felt for the safety of our citizens. Business is almost entirely suspended, no one leaving the town or coming in. Merchants say they will order no more goods until these outrages are checked and they are offered protection. Our citizens and arms are inadequate to resist the threatened attack. Citizens and merchants held a meeting to-day requesting the Government to furnish immediate relief.

RHODE ISLAND.

A Split in the Radical Ranks.

PROVIDENCE, March 31.—A meeting of Republicans opposed to the proceedings of the late Republican State Convention, filled the Academy of Music this evening. Alderman Eaton presided.

A resolution repudiating the convention was passed and Roland A. Hazard was nominated for Governor, and Daniel E. Day for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. Although Hazard is not classed as a political prohibitionist, it is thought that the Prohibitionist Committee will adopt these nominations in place of Howard and Vanzandt, declined.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

LANSBURY IN JAIL.

THE DISPATCH'S CHARGES AGAINST MESSRS. WALLACE AND BUCKALEW SHOWN TO BE FALSE BY THE LEADER —LANSBURY'S ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING, AND HIS SUBSEQUENT COURSE, ETC.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

Joseph Lansbury, charged with the murder of Provost Marshal Butler in Clearfield county in 1864, arrived in this city, on Tuesday evening, in company with five of the secret service detectives, and in giving an account of the arrival, the Dispatch takes occasion to make an attack on Senator W. A. Wallace and Hon. Charles R. Buckalew. In order to learn Lansbury's side of the story, the reporters of the evening papers interviewed the prisoner yesterday, and as showing the falsity as well as absurdity of the Dispatch's charges against Mr. Wallace and Mr. Buckalew, we give verbatim the following portion of the Leader man's interview:

FALSE CHARGES BY THE DISPATCH.

Reporter—Have you read this article in in the Dispatch this morning? (showing the paper.)

Prisoner—I have.

That article says that Wm. A. Wallace was active against the government authorities in Clearfield county, and intimates that he was instrumental in keeping you secreted since the shooting, as well as asserting that Charles R. Buckalew was countenancing the resistance to the draft. Is that so?

"It is not, so far as I know."

Do you know Buckalew?

"I do not. I never saw the man but once."

Do you know Wm. A. Wallace?

"I do. Have known him since he was a child."

Do you know whether or not he was engaged in urging resistance to the draft?

"I do no."

Did he ever urge you to resist the draft?

"He did not. I was approached by parties on both sides—politicians—some urging me to be on one side and some on the other, but I concluded to have nothing to do with either of them. I kept quiet and said nothing. Mr.

WALLACE NEVER ENCOURAGED ME

either directly or indirectly to make any resistance. He never said anything to me at all upon this matter."

This Dispatch article this morning states that it is known that at one time "an offer was made by William A. Wallace to give up Lansberry, provided the government would allow him to be tried in the county court at Clearfield." That implies that Wallace was instrumental in keeping you secreted after the shooting, and was in communication with you—in fact, that you were in his hands. How is that?

"It is false throughout. I

HAVE NOT SEEN WM. A. WALLACE

or had any connection or communication with him in any shape before this shooting—not for six months or a year before that."

He wasn't engaged by you at all as Counsel?

"No, sir. I tell you I have not seen him or had anything to do with him at all. I understand that I am arrested for political purposes."

This denial, given in the prisoner's own language, fully refutes the absurd charges made by the Dispatch against both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Buckalew, if indeed any refutation were necessary.

TRYING TO OBTAIN A SUBSTITUTE.

The prisoner is a man of about fifty-two years of age, with heavy sandy gray whiskers, has the appearance of a farmer with an honest countenance. His story of the shooting and his subsequent course differs materially from the accounts previously published. After being drafted, he says, two of his friends of Clearfield county gave him money to procure a substitute, the conscript agreeing to work out the amount for his friends. Mr. H. B. Swoope was at that time publishing a paper in Clearfield and had published an article reflecting upon Lansbury. This was answered by some person unknown to the latter at the time, who used his name and came down on Mr. Swoope in unmeasured terms. At this the latter took offence and as there was some delay in offering the substitute, Mr. Swoope used his influence and prevented Lansbury from obtaining that privilege.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING.

Some time after that, on a Sunday, Provost Marshal Butler, accompanied by several others, called at his house to effect his arrest. They were not in uniform, the prisoner states, and he did not know who they were. They broke into his house and upon his coming down from the loft, where he had been to attend to minor matters, Col. Butler pointed a pistol at him and fired, the ball striking him on the left arm and also injuring his little finger. He thought it was a fight for his life, and securing his rifle from behind the door fired in return at the Marshal, inflicting wounds that caused the latter's death the following day.

HIS SUBSEQUENT COURSE AND ARREST.

In regard to his course after the shooting Lansbury says he never secreted himself at all. He first went to Saginaw, Michigan, and remained there that summer hauling lumber on the Kawkawlin river. Thence he removed to Erie county, N. Y., where he spent the winter. He next went to Allegany county, same State, where he sojourned about two years and then moved to Emporium, Cameron county, Pa., where he lived under his own name up to the time of his arrest. Here he was married and purchased a home to pay for which he has been industriously laboring. As stated above he was informed by one of the detectives who escorted him to this city that his arrest was made for political purposes. Whether or not the Radicals can make any political capital out of the arrest remains to be seen.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Mr. John O'Reilly, an active Democrat of the Thirty-second ward, is a candidate for nomination for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. He is a workingman and quite prominent with that class on the South Side, many of whom are advocating his nomination.

BILL NO. 54.

IT IS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

BY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 2

Which Refuses to Appoint Assessors, &c.

Yesterday (Monday) morning in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, Judges Kirkpatrick and White on the bench, an opinion was read by the latter, deciding as unconstitutional the act of Assembly which delegated to the Court the power to make the appointments of the Board of Assessors. Before reading the opinion, Judge White remarked Judge Kirkpatrick and himself had given to the act of Assembly as much time and attention as possible, and, as many parties were anxiously waiting for and expecting some action on the part of the court, they had concluded to deliver this opinion. He said that the opinion is concurred in by Judge Kirkpatrick, but that Judge Ewing, sitting upon the Criminal Court bench, had not as yet had an opportunity to examine it. However, it was understood that he was rather in favor of making the appointments and allowing the question of constitutionality to be decided afterward. The following is

THE OPINION.

By an act of the Legislature approved the 18th day of March, 1875, the Judges of this Court (Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county) are required to appoint three residents, citizens of Pittsburgh, "as a Board of Assessors, to make, revise, or alter assessments of all subjects of taxation for taxation for city purposes, who shall serve three years from the date of their appointment."

It is somewhat uncertain from the language of the act, whether the Legislature intended to impose this duty upon the judges as a court, or as individuals. The language is: "That the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 * * * shall, immediately after the passage of this act, and every third year thereafter, appoint, &c." From the permanent character of the duty—to be performed every third year—it would seem to be a duty imposed upon the court, while the language used, "the Judges of the Court," may bear the construction that the duty is imposed upon them as individuals, simply designating them by the office they hold. But in either case it is evident the Legislature meant to make the duty imperative by using the word "shall."

Regarded in either light, the act involves great constitutional principles, and and raises a question of public policy, worthy the most serious consideration. Can the Legislature impose such duties upon the judiciary or judges?

In despotic governments all powers, Legislative, Executive and Judicial are centered in, or proceed from, the head of the government. In the republics of antiquity they were generally lodged in the same offices. The Archon of Athens was a judge, and also an executive officer; he interpreted and executed the laws. The Roman kings and consuls, before the appointment of praetors, sat as magistrates and ruled as executive officers. In the monarchies of Modern Europe these powers are not distributed among independent branches of the government, but are supposed to proceed from the throne, and to be exercised indiscriminately by such persons as the sovereign may appoint.

The English Government at an early day was divided into two branches, the Legislative and Executive. The Legislative powers were vested in Parliament, and the Executive and the Judicial in the King. The King appointed all officers to execute the laws, and the judges to interpret them, and to decide controversies between subjects. He was the head of the administrative department, and the fountain of justice. He created the courts, and appointed the judges, who hold office at his pleasure. English history tells how fearfully the people suffered in liberty, person and property, under the injustice and cruelty of judges who were only the obedient tools of reigning tyrants. After a long struggle, the rights and liberties of Englishmen were assured by the independence of the judges, effected by taking from the King the arbitrary power of removal.

Instructed by these lessons in English history, the British subjects who founded the American colonies, made the judiciary an independent branch of the government. The Constitution of the United States, and of every State in the Union, is framed on the fundamental idea that the powers of government are distributed to three separate and independent departments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Each has its appropriate functions, possesses exclusive powers, and is independent of the others. The enactment of laws belongs to the Legislature, their construction and application to the Judiciary, and their enforcement to the Executive Department.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives;" that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America;" and that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." And the Constitution of Pennsylvania has always had similar provisions. That of 1790 provided "that the legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives," that "the Supreme Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor;" and that "the judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, &c., for each county." The late Constitution is substantially the same.

So entirely distinct and independent are these departments of the Government, and so exclusive their powers and functions, that it has been held by all the Courts, and has become an axiom in American politics, that the Legislature cannot exercise judicial powers nor the judiciary legislative powers, nor can the Legislature delegate its powers to the courts, or even to the people at a popular election.

This division of the three great powers of government among the different functionaries, says Judge Story, has been a favorite policy with patriots and statesmen. It has by many been deemed a maxim of vital importance, that those powers should forever be kept separate and distinct. Montesquieu seems to have been the first, who, with a truly philosophical eye, surveyed the political truth involved in this maxim, in its full extent, and gave to it a paramount importance and value. "There is," says he, "no liberty if the judiciary power be not separated from the legislative and executive. Were it joined with the legislative, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to arbitrary control; were it joined to the executive power, the judge might behave with violence and oppression." And Mr. Justice Blackstone in his commentaries, says: "In the distinct and separate existence of the judicial power, in a peculiar body of men, consists one main preservative of the public liberty which cannot long subsist in any State, unless the administration of common justice be in some degree separated from the legislative, and also the executive power." These sentiments influenced the convention in framing the Constitution of the United States. Alexander Hamilton, in the seventy-eighth number of the Federalist, gives expression to their views: "The general liberty of the people can never be endangered from the judiciary, so long as it remains truly distinct from both the legislative and executive; but it would have everything to fear from its union with either of the other departments. The complete independence of the courts of justice is peculiarly essential in a limited Constitution."

The province of the judiciary is to interpret and pronounce the law and enforce the legal rights of suitors. It has no part in the making of the laws. It has no part in the administration of the public affairs of the State. It should possess no political power or patronage, and not be involved in the strifes of political parties. This is absolutely essential to its independence and purity. Power and patronage are always, more or less corrupting. Judges are, naturally, the same as other men, possessing the same passions, and liable to be influenced by the same motives. If they have the dispensation of patronage and the power of appointment to political offices, it is unreasonable to expect that they will always rise superior to party and never be influenced by personal consideration. Especially is this true, when judges are elective, and are looking forward to a re-nomination and re-election. Besides, if judges possess political powers and patronage, the office must inevitably become a political office, sought after and filled by politicians only.

Heretofore the judiciary of our State has occupied a high position, and had the entire confidence of the people. While the judges of some other States have been charged with bribery and corruption, our judges have escaped with scarcely a breath of suspicion against them. But how long will that be the case, if they are clothed with political powers, and have favors and patronage to bestow? There is a general outcry (very unreasonable and unjust, I think it is) against those who make and execute the laws; and sweeping charges of corruption are made against the Legislature, the City Councils, and all municipal officers. It is said that such a law as this is necessary, in order to secure honest men as assessors; because corrupt political rings control the Councils and control the popular elections. But certainly that class do not constitute a majority of the votes. If all good citizens would take an active part in the nominations and election, they would secure honest and capable public officers. That would be far better than to neglect their duty and then call upon the courts to save them from the consequences of their own dereliction of duty. But is it possible for the judges to make appointments that will give entire satisfaction? No doubt some will be disappointed and complain; and, perhaps, accuse us of acting from improper motives. We have been beset with applications and recommendations. We are urged by some to appoint certain applicants because they are active partisans, and, for the same reason, others strenuously oppose them. Some insist upon all being Republicans, and others think the Democrats should have at least one member of the Board.

These facts are mentioned merely to illustrate the natural and inevitable tendency of such legislation. It not only places the judges in a most unpleasant and embarrassing position, but it strikes at the independence and purity of the judiciary.

The assessment and collection of taxes are among the highest attributes of sovereignty, and belong to the other departments of the government. It is the duty of the Legislature to provide a mode for making the assessment and collecting the taxes, and the officers who execute these duties belong to the executive department of the State. Since the formation of our State, assessors have been elected by the people. It is a political office. It is a part of the political organization for administering one of the ordinary functions of the body politic. It is not connected, in any manner or form, with the judicial department.

Giving the appointment of assessors to the courts or to the judges, is, therefore, a violation of long established usage, and of the fundamental principles of our State government. The Legislature has no right to take from the executive department a portion of its powers and confer them upon the judiciary. If the Legislature can take from the people the election of assessors, and give the power of appointment to the judges, they can take away the election of a Mayor and Councilmen of a city, or any county officer, and vest the appointment of all such in the judges. In this way the judiciary would become not only the most powerful, but also the most dangerous, if not the most corrupt, department of the State. Formerly it was thought that the judiciary was the weakest of the three departments, for it had "neither force nor will, but merely judgment." But with the power to pass upon the constitutionality of all acts of the Legislature, and to declare them void, and with the power by mandamus and injunction to control the acts of all State, county, and municipal officers—powers now recognized as belonging to the judiciary—it has become actually the most powerful of the three. Hence the greater necessity of excluding it from all political power and patronage. And while it should resist all encroachments from the other departments, it should be scrupulously careful not to exercise any power not legitimately belonging to it.

These remarks apply to power conferred upon the judges, as individuals or commissioners, with as much if not greater force, as to powers conferred upon the courts. For, acting as judges, they may feel greater responsibilities, being liable to impeachment, or to having their judgments reviewed by a superior tribunal; whereas, as individuals, they are answerable only to public opinion.

The act in question not only requires the judges to appoint the assessors, but it constitutes the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 an appellate Board of Assessors, to hear and decide all appeals taken by taxpayers from the decisions of the Board of Assessors. The language of the third section is: "They (the assessors) shall hear and determine all appeals of taxpayers from their assessments, made under such rules and regulations as they shall prescribe, subject to an appeal from their decision to Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of the county, whose decision shall be final."

In this case the duty is thrown upon the "Court," and not upon the "Judges," and was evidently meant to be imposed as a judicial duty. But what is the duty thus enjoined? Not the interpretation of any law, or the enforcing of any legal rights of a taxpayer. It is the fixing and adjusting of the assessments or valuations of the properties. Any taxpayer who may think his valuation too high, in comparison with that of any other, would have a right to appeal. The determination of that appeal does not depend upon any legal question, but upon the question of fact, whether his valuation is higher, relatively, than the others. To determine it requires no legal learning or ability, but does require knowledge and experience in the values of property. The judges have no peculiar qualifications for this duty. In fact they might be eminently unfit for it. It is not, in any sense, or viewed in any light, a judicial duty, and does not properly fall within the judicial department of the State.

If assessors transcend their powers or act illegally in the performance of their duties, the party injured has his remedy, and by application to court in proper form can have his wrong redressed. That raises a judicial question of which the courts have jurisdiction. But under this fact the court is to sit as a kind of a revising board to adjust and equalize the assessments. That duty requires judgment and discretion, but judgment and discretion are required in most administrative offices. That alone does not make it a judicial duty.

Every taxpayer may take an appeal; there may be hundreds of them, involving the value of property in every ward and precinct of the city. To determine these appeals may require weeks and months. In the meantime the regular business of the court would be stopped, and causes pending be delayed, to the great prejudice and injury of suitors. Shall this be done, that the judges elected for the county may sit as a Revising Board of Assessors for the city of Pittsburgh?

There has been a tendency of late years to cast upon the judges, especially in the cities, extra judicial duties. Unless this tendency be checked, it is difficult to tell where it may end. Perhaps it is time to raise the question, whether the Legislature can, constitutionally, impose extra judicial duties upon the courts, and whether it is proper for judges to assume them.

Happily, there have been but few occasions for raising this question, and hence we have but few decisions upon the subject. I cannot find that it has ever been directly before the Supreme Court of our State. But it has arisen in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the principles there announced may guide us to a correct conclusion.

What are judicial duties?

The province of the judiciary, as defined by Judge Story, is, "to interpret, pronounce and execute the law, to decide controversies and to enforce rights." In speaking of the judges of the Courts of the United States, he says—and I apprehend the same is true of the Judges of our State Courts—"The functions of the Judges of the Courts of the United States are strictly and exclusively judicial. They cannot, therefore, be called upon to advise the President in any executive measure, or to give extra judicial interpretations of the law, or to act as commissioners in cases of pensions or other like proceedings." Section 1777, Constitution of United States.

In 1792 Congress passed an act authorizing and directing the Circuit Courts of the United States to receive and examine the applications of soldiers of the Revolution, to be placed on the pension list, and certify them to the Secretary of War. The Judges of the Circuit Courts of New York, Pennsylvania and North Carolina declared that this duty was not judicial, and could not be imposed upon the courts. Some of them refused to act at all; but others, in view of the meritorious character of the applications, consented to act as commissioners, under the law.

The Circuit Judges of New York, consisting of Jay, Chief Justice, and Cushing, Judge, held that the act was unconstitutional, on the ground that the duties were not judicial, and used this language: "By the Constitution of the United States the government thereof is divided into three distinct and independent branches, and it is the duty of each to abstain from, and to oppose encroachments on either. Neither the Legislative nor the Executive branches can constitutionally assign to the judiciary any duties but such as are properly judicial, and to be performed in a judicial manner." Hayburn's case 2, Dallas 409.

The Judges of the Circuit Courts of Pennsylvania and North Carolina declined to act as commissioners under the act, but those of New York did. The question was brought up in the Supreme Court, on a case stated in 1794, to decide the constitutionality of the act. The Supreme Court held that the act was unconstitutional, because it imposed duties upon the court which were not of a judicial character, or to be performed in a judicial manner. And it was further held that, because the act imposed the duties upon the court, the judges could not act as commissioners, and their acts, as such, were unauthorized and void. (See Chief Justice Taney's note to U. S. vs. Ferreira 13, Howard 52.)

A similar question came before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1851. By a special act of Congress, the Judges of the District Court of the Northern District of Florida were authorized to receive and adjudicate the claim of a Spanish citizen against the United States, arising under the treaty of 1819. (U. S. vs. Ferreira 13, How. 40). Hayburn's case was referred to, and the opinions expressed by the Judges of the Circuit Courts approved. Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the court, referring to the acts of Congress said: "the powers conferred by these acts of Congress upon the judge, as well as the secretary are, it is true, judicial in their nature. For judgment and discretion must be exercised by both of them. * * But it is not judicial in either case, in the sense in which judicial power is granted by the Constitution to the Courts of the United States."

The principles announced in the cases just referred to, apply to the State Courts, as well as to the Federal Courts. They were deduced, not from any particular provisions in the Constitution of the United States, but from the organic nature of the government, in which all powers are apportioned to three independent branches, and the character of the judicial department. And according to those principles, the act in question is unconstitutional, because it imposes duties that are not judicial in their nature, or to be performed in a judicial manner.

The danger and impropriety of imposing extra judicial duties upon the judiciary, and of giving judges the patronge of appointments, was felt in the late Constitutional Convention and a section was introduced into the new Constitution in reference to the Supreme Court, that "No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment except as herein provided." This section was inserted mainly for the purpose of prohibiting the Legislature from conferring, and the judges from exercising any power or appointment. The tendency to give them such powers and patronage was regarded as a growing evil. It was not considered so liable to abuse in the judges of inferior courts. But, perhaps, it was a mistake not to have extended it to all courts and judges. It must not be inferred, however, that the limitation to the Supreme Court left the Legislature free to confer such powers and duties upon other judges. The objection to the conferring or exercising of such powers and duties does not rest on a constitutional prohibition, but is based on the fundamental structure of the government, by which such powers and duties belong to the other departments, and not to the judiciary.

There are other objections to this act.

The act requires all appeals from the decisions of the Board of Assessors to be taken to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2. Now, if the act is to be construed as conferring judicial power, and these appeals to be considered proper judicial proceedings, by limiting them to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, is not the act in violation of article fifth, section sixth of the new Constitution? That section provides that "in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in two, distinct and seperate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction." Can jurisdiction be given to one court only?

The new Constitution was also intended to cut up by the roots all special legislation. It expressly prohibits the General Assembly from passing any local or special law, inter alia, for "regulating the affairs of counties, cities, etc.," "incorporating cities or changing their charters," or "creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in cities, etc." This act is exclusively for the city of Pittsburgh; it creates a new office, and prescribes the powers and duties of the officers specially to be appointed for this city. True, it is under the guise of a general law for all cities of the second class. But it is, nevertheless, to all intents and purposes, a local and special law, for it is notorious that the city of Pittsburgh is the only city of the second class in the State.

This "supplement" contains several subjects, only one of which can, with any propriety of language, be said to be embraced, or "clearly expressed," in the title of the original act. It contains six subjects, the first referring to cities of the first class, may be within the constitution rule; but the other five, which refer to cities of the second class, (Pittsburgh,) clearly are not. 1st. It extends certain sections of the original act to cities of the third class. 2d. It creates a Board of Assessors for the second class. 3d. It authorizes Councils to license pawnbrokers. 4th. It authorizes them to dissolve City Hall Commissions. 5th. It contains special provisions in reference to the opening of streets and the paving of sidewalks in cities of the second class. And, 6th, Giving special powers to the Councils of cities of the second class in the supervision of the official conduct of all city officers, &c.

If the constitutional restrictions referred to do not prohibit and render void such legislation as this, it will be difficult to tell their meaning or application.

For these reasons we decline to appoint a Board of Assessors, as required by the recent act of Assembly. And we make this public announcement at this early day, to give an opportunity to those who may be dissatisfied with our conclusion, to apply to the Supreme Court to instruct us, if we are in error, in time to carry out the provisions of the act for the coming year. There is no need for an immediate appointment. The assessments are completed for this year. The assessors, if appointed now, would have no special duties to perform for several months to come. After the Supreme Courts shall have passed upon the question, it will be time enough to appoint them for the next year. As the questions involved are of some considerable importance, we hope the case will be taken up to the Supreme Court. If they direct us to proceed we shall do so cheerfully and unhesitatingly. We shall not shrink from assuming responsibility when necessity requires, nor halt in the performance of duty when the path of duty is made apparent.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK CONCURS.

On the opinion being read, Judge Kirkpatrick remarked: "I very fully and entirely concur in the opinion of my brother White just read. I have examined the matter very carefully myself, and have had frequent conferences and consultations with my learned brother in regard to it, such as its importance demanded. Before its delivery this morning, I heard the opinion just pronounced, and am entirely satisfied, as well with the conclusions as the reasons assigned as inducing them."

BURNED TO DEATH.

A YOUNG WOMAN THE CENTRE OF FLAMES —SHE DIES FROM HER INJURIES.

A young woman, named Tillie Leonard, employed as a domestic at the residence of Mrs. Mary Keating, No. 36 Third avenue, Tuesday morning met with an accident that some hours afterwards resulted in her death. Shortly after eleven o'clock she was engaged at getting dinner, and while standing with her back to the range, her clothing took fire. The flames had gained considerable headway before they were discovered. When she learned of her danger she uttered several piercing shrieks, and ran out into the hall, where she was met by Mrs. and Miss Keating, who together extinguished the flames, but not until the clothing of the victim was almost entirely consumed. Drs. Wray and Shaw were summoned, and upon making an examination they found that the flesh in several places had almost been burned to a crisp. Everything that was possible was done for the unfortunate young woman. She lingered in great agony until half-past six o'clock in the evening when death ensued.

The deceased had been living with the family for several years and was most highly esteemed. Her parents live in Temperanceville, and she has a sister living in the house where she died. She was about twenty-one years of age.

MONONGAHELA PRESBYTERY.

The Monongahela Presbytery of the U. P. Church met Tuesday morning at the Eleventh U. P. Church, Rev. W. H. Knox pastor, corner of Wylie avenue and Devilliers street.

The session was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Grier, and was opened by prayer.

After the approval of the minutes, the Rev. J. M. Johnston, of the Fifth Church, was chosen Moderator for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Wm. Donaldson was received into the Presbytery on certificate from the Presbytery of New Caledonia, N. Y.

The resignation of the Rev. W. B. Shaw as pastor of the Noblestown Church was presented and accepted.

A petition for privilege to organize a new congregation at Ormond Hall, South Side, was placed on file.

Licenses to preach the Gospel were granted to W. B. Shaw and James B. Sands, theological students in the second year.

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Reed was unanimously nominated as Financial Agent of the Presbytery and Rev. T. H. Hanna as Superintendent of Missions, the nominations to be submitted to the General Assembly.

After the transaction of business of no public interest, the Presbytery adjourned.

KICKED TO DEATH.

MAN DIES FROM INJURIES RECEIVED FROM A KICK BY A HORSE.

Tuesday afternoon Mr. John Blue, who resided at Negley's Run, Nineteenth ward, met with an accident that resulted in his death a few minutes afterwards. He was employed as a driver by Mr. W. S. McKee, contractor, and was driving a load of sand along Ellsworth avenue, Twentieth ward. He hitched his team on the avenue and was about to start off for dinner, when the horses became frightened, broke loose and were running away He hastened after the team and coming up close behind one of the horses was violently kicked in the stomach, receiving injuries that caused his death fifteen minutes afterwards.

Coroner McCallin was notified of the death and yesterday afternoon held an inquest when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was twenty-seven years of age, was an Irishman by bir

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A DWARF peach tree, almost three feet high, at West Chester, is in full bloom.

AT a recent public sale in Cumberland county a horse was sold for fifteen cents.

BOWMAN'S rolling mills at Lebanon is making fine sheet iron at the rate of 45 tons a week.

SPRINGFIELD township, Delaware county, is about to erect fountains on all their public roads.

A MARE died near Middlesex, Mercer county, recently, at the advanced age of forty-two years.

THE mercury stood at ten degrees below Zero at Brookville, Jefferson county, on Monday morning the 22nd inst.

'SQUIRE JONES, of Little Cooley, Crawford county, was struck by a limb of a falling tree on Monday, and instantly killed.

SULLIVAN COUNTY claims a woman who gave birth to five children in one year—triplets in January and twins in December, 1874.

ELIJAH TORBERT of Chester county, during the last two years has sent to market 2000 eggs, 190 pairs of chickens and 100 turkeys.

TWO thousand small trout have just been placed in Logan's Branch by the Fish Committee of Bellefonte, Centre county.

A BALD eagle was shot last week in Chester county by a Mr. Norman Barnard, that measured 7 feet 3 inches from tip to tip of its wings.

THE Presbyterian congregation of Pigeon Creek, Washington county, will celebrate their centennial anniversary in August next.

JOHN LAMBERTON, a German, residing near Latimore post office, Adams county, recently inherited from his father's estate in Germany $29,500 in gold.

BY means of a forged check, a man named Stover got ahead of Mr. Flack, of Parker, to the extent of 2,000 barrels of oil, Stover's outlay being $3 10.

IT is estimated that between two and three thousand laborers are thrown out of employment in the oil region by the present shut down movement.

THE track men employed on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad are now, and have been since Monday 15th, working ten hours instead of eight.

MILLARD PLUMMER a brakeman in a shifting crew had one of his feet caught in a frog at Tyrone on Tuesday and was run over by the train. He was killed instantly.

SAYS the Williamsport Sun: The largest majority of the saw-mills, in this neighborhood will start up about the first of April, providing the stage of the water will permit.

AN old lady named Mary Fleck died at Sinking Valley, Blair county, recently at the advanced age of ninety-two years. She left as survivors eight children, seventy-one grand children and sixty-nine great grand children.

WILLIAM DEHASS, of Boggs township, Centre county, died on the 16 instant, aged 79 years. Mr. DeHass was of revolutionary ancestry, and his father at one time owned nearly all the land in the Bald Eagle Valley.

JAMES MARTIN, of Lancaster county, married not wisely, but too well. He took unto himself six better halves. For this James has gone to the Penitentiary to work at shoemaking six months; his punishment came at last.

THE officials of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad have issued orders to have two hundred gondolas loaded with stone ready to be placed on the bridges between Williamsport and Lock Haven in case of a sudden rise in the Susquehanna river.

YOUNG KLINE, of Clearfield county, who accidentally shot and killed a comrade while hunting, has just been sentenced by the court to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county jail.

OIL was struck at the depth of 650 feet, on the farm of Daniel Beatty, at Warren Pa., Saturday morning last. The gas forced the petroleum above the derrick, but the capacity of the well is not yet determined. This strike develops an entirely new belt of oil territory.

SAYS a correspondent of the Clarion Democrat: The oil territory of Madison township is now to be tested for sure, and the farmers of that vicinity are happy, and letting off a wonderful sight of gas. They have begun business, and are either going to have oil or an air hole to China.

ORDERS have been received at the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Altoona, for several new cars to be denominated "Centennial passenger cars," and it is also stated that a number of new locomotives are to be built. During the past several days a number of additional workmen has been employed in the company's shops at that place.

THE Derby Coal Company's property, Clearfield county, was sold, under Mr. Casanova's judgment of $250,000, at Clearfield, on Monday and purchased by Mr. Casanova. The sale was confirmed by the Court on Thursday, and he is now in possession. He will operate the Derby Collieries and is contemplating the development of the large tracts of coal land down the Moshannon.

OHIO NEWS.

JAMES P. KENYON of Steubenville, has built a "self feeder" for nail factories, which has been pronounced a success. The machine was invented by Mr. Robert Turner.

WATT JONES, a young man of twenty-two years, who used to live in Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., was sentenced to some twelve years in the Ohio State prison the other day for robbing a Cleveland jewelry store.

ON Thursday night last the large stables connected with the Central House, Cadiz, were destroyed by fire as well as several adjoining stables. Eight horses and one cow were burned to death. The loss is estimated at about $5,000.

WINTER SPORTS IN CANADA.

A Quebec correspondent to the Ashtabula, (O.) Sentinel says:

First came the "Snow Shoe" race. In this the performers went three times around the rink on snow shoes. This was far more difficult to do upon the ice than it would have been on snow, and was fascinating enough to sight and sound; the pattering and clattering of the flying feet keeping time to the inspiriting music of the band. Then came the "Boys" race on skates which was an enthusiastic affair, the boys being attired in gaily colored costumes and entering into the sport with rapture and delight. The "Three Legged Race" was very funny. The "Hurdle Race" was next, and was amazing to the spectator in the dexterity displayed. Then came the "Barrel Race;" the arrangements for this, consisted in placing a row of barrels, with both ends out, upon the ice near the center of the rink; then at a given signal, five youths rush from the starting place, and each making for the head of a barrel, dip down and dive through, and if they are skillful, come out at the other end, after more or less contorting of the body and kicking of the legs, to rid themselves of their wooden cloak The "Backward Race" was a wonderful display of the art of skating; the competitors going nine times round the rink without stopping. Next came a ludicrous affair, known as the "Wheelbarrow Race;" this was done with human wheelbarrows; one leg of the skater answering as a wheel and his arms extended behind, serving as handles; the propellers of these odd vehicles, sent them spinning over the ice in the most laughable manner. The "Flat Race" consisted of ordinary skating, and a mile of it was done in about four minutes. After it came the "One Leg Race," which was a rarely skilful one, when you think how hard it is to even stand on one leg for any length of time. Several other feats followed this, but the most wonderful of all, was that of the skaters vaulting over five barrels, side by side, upon the ice. They skated up to these, cleared them with one bound, and, lighting on their feet, glided on as if nothing had occurred.

THE TORNADO AT THE SOUTH.

THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN THE ANNALS OF THE COUNTRY—105 POEPLE KILLED AND 123 WOUNDED.

The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution of the 24th gives full particulars of the recent terrible tornado in that State and South Carolina. Eight counties in Georgia, and three in South Carolina, need relief from the effects of the tornado. The list of the killed and wounded is appalling. The march of the tornado was west from Harris county, across Talbot, Upson, Monroe, Jones, Baldwin, Hancock, Glasscock, McDuffie and Columbia, touching Richmond also, and passing into Carolina. In Hancock county sixteen houses were destroyed at one place, and in Glasscock thirty-five lives lost. At Mayville, in Warren county, three negroes were killed, their bodies being carried a half mile. The total list of killed and wounded foots, 105 killed, and 123 wounded. The tornado is thus described by a correspondent: Those who viewed it from the south describe it as being densely black, while all who viewed it from the opposite direction agree in describing it as being luminous as flame. It was funnel-shaped, with the point resting upon the ground, and its broad top melting in the distance where the eye could not reach. It moved with a lumbering sound, as if thousands of pieces of artillery were pouring an incessant cannonade upon the earth. One gentleman says if every cannon in the world had been fired simultaneously and incessantly the roar could not have equalled that of the wind. Never was such a tornado felt in Georgia. The front cloud was pitch black, half a mile high, and half a mile wide. It was barrel-shape at times, and at times it took the form of a half moon, revolving from north to south. The rear was illuminated with a lurid, phosphorescent, but wholly unnatural light. It traveled at the rate of seventy miles per hour. It was flanked on the north and south sides with dense clouds, but stood out in bold relief alone. It demolished each plantation in twenty seconds. It was accompanied by a sound as of five hundred cannon in the decisive moment of pitched battle. Not a drop of rain fell from it, but a great rain storm came up three hours afterwards, and deluged the earth, accompanied by hail, wind, thunder and lightning.

The cloud first appeared in a northwesterly direction, and gradually moved south to a point where it must have met some opposing force, My attention was attracted by a dull, heavy roaring at apparently some two or three miles in a westerly direction, which induced the expectation of a severe storm. I had but expressed this when the tornado was upon us. It spent its greatest fury in about three minutes, my dwelling being about the centre, and the breadth of the main column not exceeding 400 yards. The senses were utterly deadened, appalled. There was a crash a roar, the mingling of a hundred terrific and unknown sounds, the glass, shattered by the mere force of the wind, were thrown across the rooms with force enough to penetrate the flesh; the shutters were wrenched from their hinges. Of five hundred noble oaks that had withstood the storms of a century, not a half dozen were left standing, and of that host of oaks that surrounded my dwelling, but a solitary one stands sentinel over the graves of its brethren. A negro man who saw the tornado cross at Furry's Ferry, says it was a terrible sight. The air was filled with shingles and limbs of trees whirling along at a tremendous speed. In Baldwin county a shingle was driven, sharp end foremost, several inches into the body of a small oak tree it happened to strike directly. The lifeless negro woman was found lodged in the branches of a lofty tree, not exactly in the hurricane's path; and a child of the same race was blown away, and has not been found at all. Dick Gonder was killed by having the upper half of his head cut off smoothly by a plank driven with the wind, and the missing top of his head has not been found.

Another correspondent, writing from Richmond county, says: Mr. Brown was found with his head under a heavy plate. His skull was fractured six inches. Mrs. Brown was severly bruised, but their child, a little boy six years old, was unhurt. Three negroes on this place were killed. One woman was blown 150 yards through the woods, and was broken and mangled fearfully. A child was blown from the arms of one of the women, and its body had not been found up to the time that our informant left. Some entrails were found in the woods on Sunday, which, in the opinion of Dr. Hardeman, were those of the child. In crossing the river the wind lifted the water up in a solid mass until it seemed a perfect wall of water. Charles Johnson, a man employed by Col. Johnson, was hauling a load of lumber to town from Scotsboro, and seeing the danger, hastily unhitched the horses. The wind picked the horses up and dashed them against the ground injuring them quite severely. Charles, the driver, sustained a painful injury—the wagon and lumber were blown away. A goat on the plantation of Colonel Fair was blown off, as was all the poultry. Small rocks were blown with such force that they were imbedded in trees and are still to be seen there. In Columbia county, little Charlie Avery had his clothes stripped from his body by the wind, and coarse sand driven against his naked form with such force as to enter his flesh. The grains were afterwards picked out. Mr. Edwards saw stones that were imbedded in trees by the violence of the wind, and a shingle which struck a telegraph pole, penetrated through the pole and remains there, with an end projecting either way. In the 124th District of Richmond county, 14 miles from Augusta, the destruction was great. The path of the tornado was about six hundred yards wide at its widest point and two hundred at its narrowest. An eye witness, who was some distance outside the extreme limit, describes the scene as fearfully grand. The cyclone was a cylindrical shape, and rotated with fearful velocity. It would rise to a dizzy height and then swoope down like a bird of prey with terrific force, tearing up trees, grass, fencing and everything else, as it struck the earth. A large dead tree was picked up and carried end over end across a field, for three quarters of a mile. Fencing was whirled through the air and lodged in the middle of the fields. Huge trees were uprooted like reeds, grasped by the mighty powers of the air, and carried with immense velocity hundreds of yards.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW SENATOR.

[Philadelphia Enquirer, (Rep.)]

Mr. Wallace's maiden speech in the United States Senate on the Lousiana resolution was a notable triumph, and gave assurance that, after long waiting, Pennsylvania has at last a member in that body who shall have something to say, and who shall know how to say it in such manner as to command the respect of his fellow members. Mr. Wallace's experience as a debater in our State Senate has not been without its good results. It gave him fit training for the higher place and graver duties which he was elected to discharge. Beside his ripe scholarly culture, his natural ability and his profound knowledge of American politics, Mr. Wallace possesses a reputation for invincible integrity and unblemished truthfulness of character which cannot fail to be appreciated in a body like the United States Senate. Altogether, Pennsylvania has good reason to congratulate itself upon its new Senator.

CRIME AND AUTOMATISM.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES' THEORIES ABOUT CRIMINALS—MORAL INSANITY.

The Atlantic Monthly for April has an interesting paper by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, entitled "Crime and Automatism, with a notice of Mr. Prosper Despine's Psychologie Naturelle." Dr. Holmes looks upon crime and criminals very differently from an orthodox theologian or a judge of the police court. If a fellow creature does deeds at which a whole community shudders, while he himself regards them with entire indifference, it is safe to conclude that he has a moral nature very unlike theirs; and the question is whether it should not make him the object of an exceeding great compassion, instead of scorn and reprobation. But that would not signify that he must go unpunished. Instinct urges the common mind to swift, certain, and extreme measures; and lynch law is as natural an outgrowth of instinct as it is natural for a serpent when he is trodden on to strike, or a man when he is smitten to hit out from the shoulder in return. One might as well reason with a she bear as with a border mob.

Law has little to do with logical or psychological inferences. It is a coarse but necessary tool for dealing with the surface of things; with Mr. Gradgrind's very hard facts. Formerly it arraigned men because the devil had tempted them to commit murders. Not being able to get at the devil and hang him, it swung his victim off as a substitute. Law knows something of relative justice, a good deal of expediency; but with absolute justice it does not concern itself. Theology has become little more than traditional anthropology, and has climbed out of sight of the facts of human nature. The anthropologist of this new day must request it to stand aside, as the geologist of yesterday has the old cosmogonies. The subject of crime and the character of the criminal mut be studied, if studied at all, fairly, calmly, and uninfluenced by inherited prejudices. Says the witty doctor:

"Every novel growth of ideas has to encounter the weight of vested opinions and mortgaged prejudices. It has to face a society more or less unprepared for it; the Chinese with their fixed customs, the North American Indians with their feral natures, are not in a condition to listen to the last revelations of that multiple Messiah, modern civilization, as it speaks through its anointed races. The Pi-Utes and the Kickapoos of the wilderness are hard to reason with. But there is another tribe of irreclaimables, living in much larger wigwams, and having all the look of civilized people, which is quite as intractable to the teachings of a new philosophy that upsets their ancestral totems. This is the tribe of Pooh-Poohs, so called from the leading expression of their vocabulary, which furnishes them with a short and easy method of disposing of all novel doctrines, discoveries, and inventions of a character to interfere with their preconceived notions. They may possibly serve a useful purpose, like other barbarous and semi-barbarous human beings, by helping to keep down the too prolific family of noxious or troublesome animals—the thinking, or rather talking and writing ones. Beyond this they are of small value; and they are always retreating before the advance of knowledge facing it, and moving backward, still opposing the leaders and the front ranks with their inextinguishable war cry, Pooh-Pooh! But the most obstinate of them all can scarcely fail to recognize that the issues of to-day really turn on points which within easy remembearance, would have hardly been considered open to discussion except in proscribed circles."

In place of predestination we now discuss organic tendencies; and in place of original sin we have inherited instincts, sometimes in the direction of the most terrible crimes; and the stronger we find these inherited tendencies in a man the more we pity and forgive him. We do not look on a human being so utterly perverted as Thomas Aikins, that he needs to be wholly made over; but we see the necessity of paying attention in our training to his natural attractions and repulsions. As he does not give these attractions and repulsions to himself, but lies at the mercy of a thousand previous conditions, our tendency is again to limit the range of his moral responsibility. As a striking illustration of the direction of modern thought, the reader's attention is called to the three large volumes of M. Presper Despine, in which the psychology or mental mechanism of crime is studied from nature. Judging from Dr. Holmes' description of it, this must be a work of most interesting character. M. Despine believes very fervently in the transmission of mental qualities by descent; and is disposed, while he does not do away with a sense of moral responsibility, to regard crime as very largely automatic. He believes in punishment which shall be restraining and reformatory, rather than favor at all of revenge. He argues against capital punishment on the ground that "it is unjust as applied to moral idiots, immoral considered as revenge, useless as a means of intimidation, and dangerous to society by cheapening the value of life. To Despine the most frightful acts seem proofs of innocence"—that is to say of moral idiocy; while the lesser sins of those to whom nature has made it possible to discriminate between right and wrong should be much more severely condemned. He believes strongly in the preventive treatment of crime—in shutting up criminals—in preventing intemperence, gambling, and kindred vices of law; but his is everywhere the gospel of compassion, and not of condemnation.

WHY HE OUGHT TO HAVE A PENSION.

[Ohio State Journal.]

The son of a Michigan pensioner writes to Col. D. C. Cox, Pension Agent, giving a detailed account of the death of the pensioner, his father, aged eighty-four, and his mother, aged seventy-nine, with an account of their nine children, and then proceeds: "I have a wife and twenty children; four twins, then one, then a boy and a girl, then four girls at one time, then two girls, then a boy and a girl—twenty in all. Married in 1851. I am a pore man, my wife brot six children within ten months. We have been a shoe (show) to the nabors." His "nabors" think the Pension Agent can continue to pay him the pension formerly drawn by his father, and perhaps build a house for him. He thinks he deserves a pension for bringing so many persons into the world, quite as much as others for taking a less number out of the world.

CHANDLER OR BOKER.

A MATTER ABOUT WHICH THE PRESIDENT WILL HAVE HIS SAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Notwithstanding the positive statements to the contrary which have been made by the friends of Mr. Boker, it is stated here, on the authority of an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Chandler, that the President has tendered to the ex-Senator the Russian mission When the reference was made to the editorial printed in the Philadelphia North American a few days since, about Mr. Boker having written to his friends in that city, declaring his intention to remain at St. Petersburg, the answer of Chandler's friend was short, but to the point. He said: "I guess the President will have something to say about that."

The Methodist Episcopal Church Conference recently elected Rev. Geo. MacLaughlin for pastor of the Hancock street church of Philadelphia, notwithstanding the energetic protest of the Board of Trustees who have now closed the church against the new pastor. The Bishop and presiding Elders will hold a council this week with a view to settle the difficulty.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

D. P. Hatch, charged by Kate V. Close with false pretense, was allowed a nolle pros.

Thomas and Mary Vick were acquitted of a charge of keeping a bawdy house, and Kate Warren, the prosecutrix was ordered to pay the costs.

John Renke, convicted of seduction, fornication and bastardy, moved for a new trial, giving as a reason that the prosecutrix was not a woman of reputable character.

Martin Myers, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of John Moore, plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Thomas McCloy, indicted for larceny from the person and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John A. Baker, was found guilty on the first count, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Timothy McNamara and R. E. Conner, indicted for receiving stolen goods, on oath of William F. Ross, were convicted.

Thomas O'Brien and Evan Edwards having plead guilty to larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Charles McGovern, were sentenced each to the Workhouse for six months.

Patrick Freeman was acquitted of larceny charged by James Wilson.

John Smith was acquitted of larceny, charged by Samuel Meyers.

Patrick Halleran was convicted of assault. Prosecutor P. Foley.

Thomas Lynch, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was convicted.

Balsey Schaffer is on trial for the larceny of pig metal from the shops of the Fort Wayne Railroad.

The six cases of the Suters, Wilberts, Wm. Miller et. al., cross suits of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, felonious assault and battery, etc., were nolle prossed and the costs promiscuously assessed according to circumstances as developed on examination. Our readers will recollect that at a dance on Mt. Washington last winter, one of the party, Miller, received injuries which came near terminating his existence.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Collier and Stowe.

John Cashmore vs. John Young, verdict for plaintiff for $237. This was an action to recover damages for alleged assault and battery. The defendant was marching in an Orangeman's procession on Centre avenue on the 12th of last July, when it is alleged, he, with others attacked the plaintiff who was driving a street car, and badly beat him. Young was fined forty dollars and costs on the same charge in the Court of Quarter Sessions, some time since.

A Kaltenhausen vs. the Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association, an action to recover money paid. Verdict for plaintiff for $196 86.

A charter of incorporation was given the Independent Order of the Brothers and Sisters of Moses.

Fahnestock & Murray vs. D. B. Moses. Juror withdrawn and judgment of non suit entered.

Hanna, Wood & Co. vs. Charles Neef. Verdict for plaintiffs for $122 74. This was an action on a book account.

Wm. A. Elderbun for use vs. Theodore Tobias; action to recover on a note. Jury out.

Robert Long vs. the Pittsburgh Ornamental Glass Co. Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

In the case of John P. Heisel vs. Valentine Trapp, previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff for sixty dollars.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. S. Brown & Bro. to George McFerron et al., C. Coleman and Charles Geyer were appointed appraisers.

In the voluntary assignment of S. Williams to A. McFarland, account of assignee was presented and ordered to be filed and published.

In the case of Orrison vs. the Pennsylvania Company, plaintiff's counsel made a motion and filed reasons for taking off the non-suit.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Cluley vs. Phillips is still on trial.

Benjamin H. Land vs. Thos. J. Hunter, action for alleged breach of contract, is still on trial.

In Huckestine vs. Young the jury found for plaintiff for $3,000.

To-day being Good Friday, there are no trial lists in the Common Pleas Courts.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

But one case was tried in this Court that of Balsey Shaffer which was concluded. He is charged by W. F Ross with the larceny of pig iron. The jury were out at the adjournment of Court.

The following surety of the peace and desertion cases will be disposed of to-day:

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The argument in the case of Cluley vs. Phillips was concluded, when Court adjourned until Monday morning when Judge Kirkpatrick will charge the jury.

The case of Land vs. Hunter was concluded, but no verdict was returned.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Olds & Davis, of Erie county, bankrupts, presented their petition for a discharge. Referred to Register Woodruff.

In the matter of Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, of Cambria county, the Register's report of composition meeting was presented, and the U. S. Marshal ordered to notify the creditors.

Jos. M. Carson of this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper. An order was made restraining certain execution creditors from interfering with the property of the debtor.

The Allegheny Savings Bank of Allegheny City, and other creditors filed a petion in bankruptcy against Henry Holdship and L. Irwin, partners as George W. Holdship & Co., and L. Irwin & Co. The usual order to show cause was made returnable on the 1st prox.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

John White was sentenced five years to the Penitentiary for burglary. Conrad Roderus prosecutor.

Timothy McNamara and R. E. O'Conner were sentenced sixty days to the Work house for receiving stolen goods, W. F. Ross prosecutor.

Thomas McCloy for larceny got one year to the same institution, John A. Baker prosecutor.

William Fitzjames convicted for larceny also got a year to the Work house, Same prosecutor.

Joseph Dieterlie for selling liquor on Sunday was fined fifty dollars and costs, James W. Hamilton prosecutor

Thos. Lynch for larceny was penitentiaried for three years. Lynch is the man charged with the robbery of Mr. Chas. McChesney's house.

Patrick Stack for assault, was fined ten dollars and costs.

Andrew Eubry a boy of thirteen, was called up, but in consequence of the intercession of Mr Omsler of Allegheny city, with whom the boy had been living, sentence was suspended on payment of costs, by defendant.

A similar disposition was made of the case of John Beans, convicted of the same offense.

Baldy Huntly received the usual sentence consequent upon conviction of fornix et cet

It was expected that the Wahl murderers, Murry and Myers would sentenced, but their counsel, Mr. Moreland, made a motion for a new trial, filing the following reasons: 1. The Court erred in overruling the plea to the jurisdiction of the Court. 2 The Court erred in overruling the motion to quash the venire. The hearing on the motions will take place on Thursday, and and if overruled, the sentences will probably be pronounced on Saturday.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett Stowe and Collier.

John Glenn, Esq., was appointed Commissioner in the divorce case of Jacob Salin vs. Catharine Salin.

J. M. Carpenter was appointed Examiner to take testimony in the divorce case of Alice M. Smith vs. Albert H. Smith.

Winfield S. Wilson was appointed Examiner to take testimony in the case of George W. Warden vs. Sarah Warden.

A subpœna was awarded in the case of Wilhelmina Miller vs. John Ernest Miller a libel in divorce on the ground of alleged threats to take her life.

The Court granted the application of the Hazelwood Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh, for a decree of dissolution.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the application of Derby McDonough vs. Margaret McDonough.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury in the case of Land vs. Hunter returned a verdict for plaintiff for $500.

The argument list will be taken up to-day.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

W. E. Gibson & Co., Indiana. Creditors filed a petition for leave to intervene in the bankruptcy proceedings against Waring Bros. Rule was granted on Richard S. Waring to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. The claims of the petitioners amount to over $140,000.

Wybel & English, bankrupts, Allegheny City. The choice of Joseph Craig, of Allegheny City, as assignee, was approved.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company filed a libel in a cause of collision against the steam tug Ella Layman, and a writ of attachment and monition was ordered to be issued.

Andrew Ackley vs. steamboat Little Giant. McKeesport Dry Dock Company allowed to intervene for their claim.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA RELIEF FUND.

James Laughlin, President of the First National Bank, Pittsburgh, and Treasurer of the fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions for the benefit of the Kansas and Nebrasba sufferers:

Previously reported	$5,540 66
U. P. Congregation, Turtle Creek.	6 00
Emsworth Pres. Church	21 32
Hammersville U. P. Church	5 00
Sharpsburg Presbyterian Church	18 25
Robt. Bur	25 00
Depos. by Leader Pub Co	44 25
Union Literary Society, Monroeville	6 00
Additional from Cross Roads Pres. Church	1 25
D. R. Rook, Salem Church	5 00
Concord township	7 8 40
Citizens of Plain Grove, Lawrence county	65 00
Rev. R. J. Taylor	36 50
Plains Pusch	12 00
Rural Valley Pres. Church	24 15
W. Young, pastor First Pres. Church	10 00
Grand total	$5,908 78

LOCAL PATENTEES.

Following is the list of patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending March 26, 1875.

End Gate Rods for Vehicles—William J Lewis, Pittsburgh; filed December 17, 1874.

Fireplace Fenders—James Old, Pittsburgh; filed May 2, 1873.

Cooking Ranges—James Old, Pittsburgh; filed September 10, 1874.

Vehicle Torsional Springs—C. W. Saladee, Pittsburgh, filed October 15, 1874.

Folding Door Keys—Barthel Erbs, Pittsburgh, assessor to himself and Samuel H. Jacobus, Allegheny; filed February 15, 1875.

Horse Hay Rakers—Benjamin Meilinger, Mount Pleasant; filed December 16, 1874.

Relief Valves for Air and Steam Brake Cylinders—Leman P. Rider and Wm. A Shillits, Pittsburgh; filed January 26, 1875.

Racks for Barrels—C. F. Rigby, New Castle.

BETWEEN THE BUMPERS.

MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

On Saturday afternoon a man, named Charles Seely, a brakeman, had his head caught between the bumpers of two cars at Rochester, and received thereby serious, and perhaps fatal, injuries. He was placed on a train and brought to Allegheny, where Dr. J. G. Buchanan took charge of him, and after making an examination of and dressing the wound sent him to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. Dr. Buchanan last evening stated that he could not at present say what the result of the injury would be. He says Seely's skull is fractured at the base.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

The name of another gentleman and most excellent Democrat, Mr. Henry B. Long, is announced this morning among the candidates for nomination for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Mr. Long is widely known and recognized as an enterprising and successful merchant; for years having been largely engaged in the seed and agricultural implement business. He is popular throughout the county and if nominated would make it lively for the Republican nomiaee, no matter who he may be.

POISONED TO DEATH.

A healthy liver secretes each day two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor, in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, is so irritating and poisonous, that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs spoken of, cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, female weakness and many other forms of chronic disease, are among the necessary results. As a remedy for all these manifestations of disease, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with small daily doses of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets are positively unequaled. By them the liver and stomach are changed to an active and healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew. Sold by all first class druggists and dealers in medicines.

A FEMALE PREACHER COMING.

A call has been tendered by the Universalist Congregation, at the corner of Grant street and Third avenue to Miss Augusta J. Chapin, of Lansing, Mich., and a reply has been received from the lady preacher signifying her willingness to assume charge of the flock. She will arrive some time during the week and will preach her first sermon in this city on Sunday next. In her letter of acceptance she states that she feels strongly impressed that she will find in this city a work such as she needs, and can carry successfully forward. Miss Chapin resided in New York for eight years previous to her going to Lansing.

PLEURISY PAINS and all asthmatic and bronchial affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

MWS&W

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF

CARPETS.

On the first of January we commence Extensive Improvements in one of our Salesrooms, during which the Goods in two rooms will have to be crowded into one. This compels us to Reduce Stock on hand nearly one-half, to do which at once, we offer from to-day, DECEMBER 11th, our entire stock AT LOWER PRICES than first class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,

Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000.

de28— THOS. F. STEWART.

FOR SALE—

TO CAPITALISTS.

May now invest in choice selected Mineral and Timber Lands at very low figures, located on and near railroads and navigable streams, in West Virginia. Several tracts with workable veins of BLACK BAND and the HEMATITES IRON ORES SPLINT, CANNEL and BITUMINOUS COALS, and covered with immense timber, such as Black and White Oak, Walnuts, Wild Cherry, Maple, &c. Full particulars furnished upon application to A. H. ROWAND, 203 Robinson street, Allegheny City Pa.

de2-MWFD&Wdmos.

EMPLOYMENT

FOR 7,000 MEN.

We are NOW offering EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to reliable and energetic men to act as agents for the sale of our Celebrated Family and New No. 6 and 7 Manufacturing Sewing Machines. For particulars, and choice of Territory, address, AT ONCE,

WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.,

mh2-wo66t&mh5-tW CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass,

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w-s&W

FOR SALE.

WAGONS FROM $55 TO $500.

Spring and Plain Wagons in every style warranted good at wholesale and retail. Also, every style of Wheelbarrows, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Two squares below Suspension Bridge and Allegheny river

3f12 C. COLEMAN & SON.

VERNER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble, Granite and Stone Work.

286 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.

ja24-eodtD&eowW

Stock Speculations!

Conducted by us in every form on commission only. Puts, Calls and Double Privileges on best houses and lowest rates. Cost $100 to $200. Pamphlets explaining how Wall street operations are conducted sent free. Send for a copy. TRUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall street, New York. fe19-d3m&1e2-3m W

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap. 16a&W

PATENTS.

GILLEN & BOAL, Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information address as above. fe17-1yd&W

BOILERS and ENGINES

On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Planing Mills, Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing.

ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,

Nos. 33 and 40, Park Way, Allegheny, Pa.

ja2-1yrW

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry, single package with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents. Circular free.

fe6-3mW BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

Allen's Planet Jr. Silver Medal Hand Drills and Wheel Hoes. Seven new styles. They sow like a churn, and hoe better, sooner, and six times faster than the same number of hand hoe. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Mfrs., 1107 & 1109 Market St., Phila., Pa. Circulars free. A Live Agent Wanted in every town.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE FOR BLUEING CLOTHES. Uniform quality and economical. For sale by your grocer or druggist, mail ten cents or sample box, direct, to S. S. WITTBERGER, Prop., No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia. mh6-16t-W

EPILEPSY OR FITS cured by the use of Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE FREE. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., address ROSS BROS, Richmond, Ind. apr3-16t-W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 124 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circular: 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 124 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.

TRIAL OF TILTON.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Brooklyn trial opened at the usual hour.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. WOODHULL'S NEGRO WAITER.

The first witness called was Jas. B. Woodley (negro) formerly a waiter in Mrs. Woodhull's house. He testified: I was with Mrs. Woodhull when the scandal was published and I was arrested at the postoffice for mailing some of the papers; I distributed the life of Mrs. Woodhull for Mr. Tilton around the newsdealers; I was introduced to Mr. Tilton by Mrs. Woodhull, in her down town office; I was present on one occasion at Mrs. Woodhull's when Mr. Tilton was there; the conversation turned on the publication of the scandal; Mr Tilton said she ought to publish this, as he could not do it; they would crush him; he said Plymouth Church was a rich body and would pay to have it stopped.

A LOVING COUPLE.

I saw Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull sitting together often with their arms around each other.

TILTON'S GREAT ANXIETY TO HAVE THE SCANDAL PUBLISHED.

Cross-examined—The last time I saw Tilton at the Woodhull and Claflin office, he and Mrs. Woodhull were talking about Beecher's article; they were in the middle of the office; nothing was said about it until he came in; Mr. Tilton spoke first about the publication of the Beecher article; he said, "I could do it directly, but I would be crushed; I am a man and you are a woman, and they would not crush you;" he also said Vickey, if you publish this thing, you will be a made woman; Mrs. Woodhull then had an interview with Col. Blood and he said he would not undertake to publish it; Mr. Tilton asked him why he would not, as Plymouth Church had a rich congregation who would pay one hundred thousand to have it suppressed; I also heard Tennie Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull urging Col. Blood to publish this article, but he refused to have anything to do with it; I heard all of them use the phrase "the Beecher article; this was in the year 1873.

The usual recess was here taken.

TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER COLORED MAN.

After recess the cross-examination of Mr. Woodley was concluded when another colored man, Richard Adam Gray, was called. He testified: I reside in the city of Washington where I have lived all my life. I was a clerk in the Board of Public Works in 1872 and 1873; I was requested to come from Washington to New York by Miss Claflin, and was employed by them to put wrappers on papers and direct them; I know Theodore Tilton and saw him in the office several times; I remember a conversation between Mrs Woodhull and Mr. Tilton about getting Mr. Beecher to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting; Mrs. Woodhull said he had better preside or she would make it hotter for him on earth than it is in hell below, and Tilton said, "Oh, he has got to do it; he'll do it;" I remember on one occasion the gas in the room I was in was out and was let in the back offices; I saw Mr. Tilton and Mrs Woodhull with their arms and heads waving about in a very lover-like manner; I saw them through the glass; I stayed there until they came out; they used to be in that back room very often and frequently I could hear them conversing.

This witness was not cross-examined.

A FORMER COLORED COOK OF MRS. WOODHULL TESTIFIES.

A colored woman, named Lucy Ann Giles, was called. She testified: I have lived in Brooklyn nine years and worked as a cook in the family of Victoria Woodhull; I was employed there in 1870; I saw Mr. Tilton there on the 3rd of July, 1871; he was writing and stayed there all night; he slept in the front parlor on the sofa lounge, which I prepared for him; I waited on the table and saw him at breakfast; he was there all that day and that night; he did not sleep on the sofa lounge that night; Col. Blood slept on the third floor.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY.

I saw him in Mrs. Woodhull's bed-room three or four times; he was often at the house while I was there; I have carried refreshments to Mrs. Woodhull's room when Mr. Tilton was there at all hours of the night and morning; when I went in on a 4th of July night Mrs. Woodhull was in her bed gown and Mr. Tilton had off his coat and vest and was in his stocking feet.

This witness also left the stand without being cross-examined, and after the Judge had instructed the jury that as to-morrow was Good Friday there would be no Court, they were told to be present on Monday next and the Court adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

Opinion of Judge Emmons in the Ku-Klux Cases.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—In the Ku-Klux cases from Gibson county, Judge Emmons yesterday said that he was but the organ for delivering the judgment of his brother, Ballard, before whom those cases were tried; that the Judge had communicated by letter his conclusions only without any reason for his judgment, and he would therefore be responsible for the letter himself, and should say, in acquiescing in the decision, that sixteen negroes were charged with the crime, arrested and imprisoned by the State of Tennessee. The indictments which are sustained, charge the defendants with conspiring to prevent the State of Tennessee from extending to them equal protection of its laws.

Among other acts to effectuate their conspiracy, it is averred they violently took them from prison, intending to take the lives of all, and did in fact murder a portion of them. The Constitution in express terms forbids any State to deny to any citizen equal protection of its laws. Should armed forces surround the Legislature and terrify it into passing a statute in violation of this provision, no one would doubt but that such a conspiracy would be punishable by Congressional legislation. It would be a combination to cause that to be done which the National Constitution declares shall be done. Conspiracies which overawe a State and forces it to deny equal protection of its laws is punishable when violence by a citizens against a citizen is not so. The only doubt here is whether a conspiracy which acts upon the authorities of the country is deemed one which acts upon the State itself. The State is looked upon as an indivisible political corporation, and presents, in its sovereign capacity, in a most plurary sense in every civil department of its government, a conspiracy. To prevent equal protection of laws when they are in process of a tual execution in any department of public justice, is held to be one to prevent such protection by the State itself. It acts like other corporations only through its organs. It affords protection of its laws only through its courts and constabulary, and a conspiracy to prevent their action in protection of citizens is held to be within the laws and the Constitution.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The Cotton Exchange was closed. Business was generally suspended, and the observance of Good Friday was more general than usual. The attendance at the Episcopal and catholic Churches where solemn and impressive services were held was unusually large.

THE RECENT EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Matt Morris, alias Pittsburgh Matt, the last of the quartette engaged in the express robbery here the first of February, arrived here this morning, and is now in jail. As the four men have already been informed, they will have a speedy trial, and it is generally believed that Morris and Johnson will pay the penalty of their crime upon the scaffold. Johnson, who was at first bold and defiant has completely broken down since learning that his offense is punishable with death, and shrieks and yells like a madman.

THE FLOOD.

The Situation at Mauch Chunk.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 26.—The two dams at this place are still covered with ice, fifteen inches thick on the dam. At Parryville, the ice is twelve inches on the dam. At Whitehaven it is the largest on the Lehigh River and is filled with thousands of saw logs and ice twenty inches thick. It rained two hours this afternoon, but it will not raise the river very much. The past few days have done much toward reducing the snow and ice along the river, but there is no serious difficulty expected.

PORT JERVIS, March 26.—The Erie Railway stopped running through freight over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday, and are filling the stations on the Delaware division with loaded cars preparatory to resuming travel on their own road on Saturday night, when the bridge will be completed. Indications of a heavy storm prevail, which will be followed by an immense damage down the river.

HEAVY RAINS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 26. — It rained all afternoon, with the appearance of continuing all night. Reports from Towanda and other points up the river state that it is raining hard. Snow is disappearing rapidly. Low places in the fields are filled with water seeking passage to the streams, but the river has not risen perceptibly. Twenty-four hours of such weather will fill the tributaries of the river full to the banks and the danger will be at hand.

OHIO.

Session of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 26.—In the Senate this afternoon the following bills were passed:

The Senate bill fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly at $500 per year.

The House bill to empower township trustees to increase the road tax from one mill to one mill and a half.

House bill to require County Commissioners to make a public exhibit of their transactions.

C. B. Flood of Columbus, was confirmed as Supervisor of Public Printing.

In the House the motion by which the bill to authorize all clergymen to hold services in public institutions was passed.

The House adopted a substitute for the Senate amendment to the judicial article of the Constitution. This amendment adopts the County Court system, while the original resolution provided for Probate Courts. The Senate resolution to so amend the Constitution as to allow a special tax on dogs was adopted.

COLUMBUS, March 27.—In the Senate today, the House bill to provide for compulsory education was defeated by six votes. M. A. Dougherty of Columbus, Luther Day of Ravenna, and John W. Okey of Cincinnati were appointed by the Governor and confirmed as a Commission to revise and consolidate general statute laws of Ohio.

William D. Hill of Defiance, was nominated as State Superintendent of Insurance.

Pearson's House bill to take from municipal corporations the power to prohibit ale, wine and beer houses was passed. Bills were passed to provide for the issuing of certificates to school teachers in cities for two, five or ten years.

Also the bill to authorize incorporated companies to dissolve upon application to a proper court.

In the House, bills were passed to authorize railroad companies to increase their capital stock and one to provide for the appointment of three Commissioners of Fisheries.

POLITICAL.

Result of the Rhode Island State Republican Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—The Republican State Convention was in session all night, and this morning nominated Henry Lippitt, of Providence, for Governor, by just the requisite number of votes; Henry T. Sisson, of Little Compton, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; J. Waddeman, Secretary of State; Willard Sayles, Attorney General, and Samuel Clark, General Treasurer. The last three are present incumbents. The chief reason of the prolonged struggle was the opposition of the temperance men to Lippitt.

The Prohibition State Convention meets on Monday, and the Democratic State Convention to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, March 27.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and nominated Charles R. Cutler, of Warren, for Governor; John B. Pierce, for Lieutenant Governor; Charles E. Gorman, for Attorney General, and Philip Rider, for General Treasurer.

STATE CONVENTION CALLED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 27.—The Democratic State Central Committee adjourned last night after two days secret session. A State Convention was called to meet in San Francisco on June 29th, and ordered a primary election on April 24th, to choose delegates to the County Convention. The present County Committee claims a legal existence, and will call a primary, and ignore the action of the State Central Committee. There is no prospect of a compromise at present.

PORT DEPOSIT.

Apprehensions From the Ice Gorge.

NEW YORK, March 26:—A Port Deposit dispatch states that the ice gorge there is much feared, and it is believed when it moves, unless some very favorable circumstances arise, it will sweep away most of the place, and also carry away the bridge at Havre De Grace.

Dispatches from the west branch of the Susquehanna river state that a telegraph office was established at Glen Union to warn the people when the gorge there moves.

Ice cutters are at work at Lock Haven and Williamsport, and blasting has been tried at the latter place to make a channel

MAUCH CHUNK.

A Coal Famine Impending.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 26.—The situation in the Lehigh coal region remains in the same condition. Not one of the large operators give any hopes for resumption. Coal is getting scarcer every day. The large stock of coal at the Hazardville yards is nearly exhausted and will only last a few days at the longest. The miners remain firm and will not go to work for less than the 1871 basis.

THE BLACK HILLS.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Lieutenant-Gen. Sheridan has written the following highly interesting letter concerning the Black Hills country. It sets forth what has been done and what the government proposes to do in the matter and immediately concern ail who contemplate going into that for gold.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, March 25, 1875.

To Gen. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Headquarters of the army of St. Louis, General—

In reply to your question "what do you know of the Black Hills," I respectfully submit the following remarks: My first knowledge of the Black Hills was derived from an interview with the late Father Desmet, a noted Catholic missionary, whom I met many years ago on the Columbia river in Oregon, from whom I heard the Indian romance of the

MOUNTAIN OF GOLD

in the Black Hills and his explanation of that extraordinary and delusive story to the Indians, frontiersmen and explorers of the Black Hills country is much more extensive than that particular locality brought to the notice of the public by the recent explorations of Gen. Custer, and gets the name from the black scrubby character of the timber which grows on the sides and tops of the mountains and hills. It comprises the whole of the country bounded on the east by longitude 102 degrees, on the south by Sweet Water and Laramie rivers, on the the west by Big Horn and Wind Rivers and on the north by Yellow Stone river. This is really the country of the Black Hills but embraced in it are several localities called Black Hills. For instance, the Black Hills of Laramie, Black Hills of Powder river and Black Hills of Shyeane river, the latter being the locality in which Gen. Custer made his reconnoissance last summer about which there is so much speculation at the present time and within the bounds of which it is supposed by a large number of people is to be found Father Desmet's mountain of gold. Father Desmet's story was, while living with the Sioux Indians, he was shown by them nuggets of gold which they informed him had been obtained at different points in the Black Hills supposed to be from beds of the Big Horn, Rosebud and Powder Rivers, and from branches of Tongue river and on his representing that such yellow metal was of great value, they told him they knew where there was a mountain of it. Subsequent investigation, however, proved that the Indian mountain of gold was nothing more than a formation of yellow mica such as may be found in a number of places in the above described country. I had scarcely given the story a thought after this until about three years ago when I happened to be in New York, and was there brought to my recollection by a prominent gentleman who asked me where Father Desmet was to be found and insisted that some one should be sent to at once to get from him

THE SECRETS OF THE GOLD MOUNTAIN

which would pay the National debt, &c. After I had informed him that it was an old and exploded story his ardor cooled, and the excitement about the mountain of gold again subsided. It so happened, however, that the Black Hill country was embraced in my military command and two years ago it became apparent to me that a military post in the Black Hills or of the Sheyenne would soon become necessary for the proper protection of the settlements in Nebraska from raids of Sioux warriors, who always, before they commenced depredating on the frontier secured a safe place for their families, and villages in the locality mentioned. Believing that these Indians would never make war on our settlement as long as we could threaten the families and villages in this remote locality abounding in game and all that goes to make Indian life comfortable, and with this purely military object in view, an order was given for

THE CUSTER RECONNOISSANCE.

Discovery of particles of gold by alluvial washing, near Harney's Peak, in the eastern slope of the Black Hills of Sheyenne, followed and brought to the surface Father Desmet's story for the third time. The Black Hills of Sheyenne described by Gen. Custer are situated between the north and south forks of that river, one of which is known as Belle Fourch, the other South Fork, and although I have the utmost confidence in the statement of Gen. Custer and Gen. Forsythe, of my staff, that gold was found near Harney's Peak, I may safely say there has not been any fair test yet made to determine its existence in large quantities. There is not a territory in the West where gold does not exist, but in many of them the quantity is limited to the color which is as much as has yet been obtained near Harney's Peak. Geological specimens brought back by the Custer expedition are not favorable indications of the existence of gold in a great quantity. Still, it may be there, but as the treaty of 1869, duly ratified, virtually deeds this portion of the Black Hills to the Sioux Indians, there is no alternative but to keep out trespassers. But, to go back to Father Desmit's information. There is not much doubt of the correctness of his statement that

GOLD EXISTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES

in the Black Hills, but much further out than the Black Hill of Cheyenne. I have seen nuggets from the Big Horn and Tongue rivers and many specimens from near Ft. Stambaugh in the Upper Wind river country, where mining has failed for want of water for alluvial washing and from hostilities of Indians, and I have good reason to believe in the fact, it is quite certain that gold exists in the Owl Creek mountains in the Lower Wind river and in the headwaters of Powder river and the Rosebird, all the localities being under the general meaning in the Black Hills outside of the Sherman, Auger and Terry treaty of 1869 except so far as the privilege to hunt game. It has been my intention to communicate much information this coming Summer to the government on the above described country, and as

THE INDIANS HAVE NO ABSOLUTE RIGHT TO THE SOIL,

there may be but little difficulty in extinguishing their hunting privileges.

MORE EXPEDITIONS.

I purpose, if you do not object, to open the Yellowstone river by sending General George A. Forsythe and Col. Grant, of my staff, up the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Bighorn as soon as the ice breaks which will give the lowest tide-water, having already secured a steamboat to make this expedition of Gen. Forsythe successful. I will send General Custer with a command from Fort Lincoln across the mouth of Powder river, thence up on the South bank of the Yellowstone, crossing Powder river, Tongue river, Rosebud and on to the mouth of Big Horn. This country is as yet entirely unexplored and the expedition may develop a very valuable auriferous section and make the Father Desmet story to some extent true, but I am of the belief that the mountain of mica has been changed to gold. I will also send an expedition down Wind river through the Owl Creek mountains from Fort Stambaugh via Fort Brown to the mouth of Big Horn and will bring it back through the Parks about the head waters of Powder river visited by Capt. Mills and his command last summer. These parks are equal to those described so graphically by Gen. Custer as existing in the Black Hills of Cheyenne. I may also say from my own knowledge that the valleys of Big and Little Papo Hagie, Little Wind river and Main Wind river can scarcely be excelled in beauty and fertility. While a student of nature will find there

MOST EXTRAORDINARY UPHEAVALS OF EARTH CRUST

probably to be found on this Continent I am of the opinion that this country is gold bearing. Of its abundance there can only be conjecture at present. I feel quite confident in our ability to prevent intended trespassers on the rights of Indians, and the cavalry and infantry in the department of Dakota, are being moved at the present time to the most available points to carry out my direction of September 3, of last year. Were it not for these precautions on the part of the Government there might be a repetition of the California gold beach and gold lake humbugs with still great suffering, as many persons are now crazy to go to the Black Hills who never think how they are to exist after they get there or how they could return in case of failure. If they will wait for further information from the Government which now seems to be desirous of making concessions to meet these new interests, there will be none more willing than myself to aid in ascertaining their value. So far as the troops are concerned, I will promise a conscientious performance of duty. Should points from which miners start be so remote as to make it impossible for our scanty force to watch them, we can occupy the two or three gaps in the Black Hills and effectually exclude trespassers.

Very respectfully,
PH. SHERIDAN,
Lieut. General Commanding.

BOSTON, March 25.—A meeting was held to-night of those interested in forming an expedition to the Black Hills mines. It is proposed to fit out an expedition of five hundred men with a military organization for protection and to start about the middle of April.

LOUISIANA.

Opinions of the Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1875.

In commenting on the call for an extra session of the Legislature, the Times says: "We regard the extra session as simply affording an opportunity to do now what has been neglected in the past. Everything depends upon concert of action and determination on the part of those having the material interests of the State at heart, to see the adjustment carried out in good faith by both parties to the agreement, and that nothing shall prevent the reformation, to gain which this arrangement is made."

The Picayune says: "Subjects of legislation selected for precedence in the order of business are certainly of importance, and if appropriate action shall be taken upon them much good may be accomplished. The several sessions must not be made the agency nor pretext for a revival of partisan schemes or for the perpetuation of party conflicts. It should be devoted solely to the task of adjusting political differences and enacting necessary measures of reform.

THE DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Marshal Packard, Mr. Pardee and Colonel Fish, of New Orleans, visited the President to-day on the subject of his power to appoint Mr. Pardee or some other person as District Judge of Louisiana, but the probability is the office will remain vacant until the next session of Congress. As was said in executive session, the President has no power to make the appointment until that time. At the last hour ex-Senator Pratt, of Indiana, was suggested to the President by the Committee on Judiciary. The President was assured that Mr. Pratt would be confirmed, but the President adhered to Mr. Pardee, whose nomination was laid on the table.

PORK PACKING.

Annual Report—Large Increase of Business Over Last Year.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The annual report of pork packing in the west, prepared by Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce will be laid before that body to-morrow. This report is believed to be the most complete of its kind ever made public, as no estimates were used in its compilation. The total number of hogs packed for the season from November 1st to March 1, was 5,537,124; for the corresponding time last season, 5,383,810; average gross weight two hundredths and sixty-two and forty-seven hundredth pounds against two hundred and sixty-eight and twenty-seven hundreds last season; average yield per head of all kinds of lard was thirty-four and ninety-three hundredths pounds; the total product of lard was 193,432,170 pounds against 191,139 000 last season. Of barreled pork there were produced 504,843 barrels mess against 423,567 last year 46,852 barrels prime mess against 47,721 last year; 15,610 barrels clear against 7,586 last year; 14,656 barrels rump against 17,839 last year.

The total number packed in Illinois was 2,104,770 against 1,870,855 last year; Ohio, 871,736 against 897,627 last year; Missouri, 708,690 against 735,868 last year; Indiana, 661,499 against 626,225 last year; Iowa, 409,927 against 370,734 last year; Kentucky, 305,794 against 256,322 last year; Wisconsin, 289,724 against 329,891 last year. The above are all the States that packed over sixty thousand this year. The aggregate cost of hogs packed is $96,749,250 against $63,570,330 last year. The average cost was $6 65 against $4 38 last year. The summer packing between March 1st and November 1st last year shows a total of 1,167,6 9 head, the average gross weight being 207 pounds.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Treasurer Spinner has nominated Col. Frank Jones to be cashier of the Treasury vice Wyman appointed Assistant Secretary. Col. Jones is Chief of the Redemption Division of the Treasurer's office. Secretary Bristow has not yet determined whom he will appoint to the vacant position.

Col. Fred. Grant and wife will leave here on Monday or Tuesday for Chicago, where the Colonel will resume his duties on the staff of General Sheridan. The President and Mrs. Grant will accompany them as far as New York.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—This morning General Augur quietly took charge of the military affairs of the Department of the Gulf. Aides came with General Augur from Texas, otherwise his staff is constituted the same as Emery's. General orders announcing the fact of the new general's accession to the command are being prepared for promulgation. General Emery left for Washington this evening.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—George B. Carter, who a few days ago tendered his resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department has, at the request of Secretary Bristow, withdrawn his resignation.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

An Important Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—A meeting of railroad men was held here last night to arrange the differences that have existed for some years between the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Companies about Colorado business, and to prevent the building of parallel roads in that State by the Union Pacific. Robert E Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is here, and also Jay Gould, Dillon, Dodge and Smith of the Union Pacific.

TEXAS.

TERRORISM ALONG THE RIO GRANDE

OUTRAGES BY BANDS OF MEXICANS

GALVESTON, March 27.—A News special from Corpus Christa dated the 27th says: A band of Mexicans came within seven miles of the town, robbed several stores and houses and took several American prisoners, among them Judge Gillpin, formerly a member of the Legislature and two women. They compelled the captives to walk in front of them till they were exhausted, then mounted them on the bareback of horses and hurried them off. They robbed and burned the post-office at Nueces, and robbed and took prisoner one mail rider. Texans have gone in pursuit. A fight is reported near Canquette. One Mexican and two Americans were killed. All except four of the prisoners escaped. Nothing has been heard of them. Business was mostly suspended and citizens are under arms guarding the town.

Information received from Neuces county says that throughout the entire region between here and the Rio Grande lawless bands from Mexico are continually raiding through the country, robbing, murdering and driving stock across the river. They have become so daring of late that nearly all travel on highways has ceased. Even stock men are deterred from hunting their cattle and horses through fear of falling into the hands of these ruffians. At present there seems to be

A CONCERTED MOVEMENT

on the part of these villians to clean out white men within striking distance of the Rio Grande, fifty to seventy-five miles and even further where ingress and egress can be safely affected. To this end they have been crossing the river in small detachments for the past week, and it is estimated that there are now on Texas soil at least three hundred armed bandits. Rumor hath it that several Americans near the river have been murdered by them. Rumor comes in that Americans have cleared up a company or two of negro soldiers at San Luis on the Rio Grande, about forty miles below Rio Grande City, and a number of armed men were seen hovering near the place. A number of Mexicans reside here, but can't depend on them for assistance in a contest in which their countrymen are engaged. Nearly the entire Rio Grande frontier of Texas, including a belt of from fifty to one hundred miles is inhabited by Mexicans, many of whom, though taking no active part in forays of the thieves, yet sympathise with and give them secret aid and comfort.

ENERGETIC MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED AGAINST THE BANDITTIS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Instructions will immediately be issued through the War Department to the General commanding in Texas to take such measures as may be possible to deal summarily with the Mexican raiders. Those best conversant with affairs apprehend that a general border war will ensue in which event the invasion of Mexico by our armed citizens in pursuit of robbers is not among the improbabilities.

CRIME.

An Editor Murdered by an Editor.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—A private letter received here states that on Thursday last Louis A. Middleton, editor of the West Point, Miss., Times, was shot and killed by D. Love, editor of the West Point Citizen, for an offensive article published by Middleton. Love demanded a retraction, which, being refused, he drew a pistol and shot Middleton four times, killing him instantly and then made his escape.

A STEAMBOATMAN SHOT.

ST. PAUL, March 27.—A well-known steamboatman at Carver, this State, was shot this afternoon by T. A. Douglass. The ball took effect on his face under his right eye. The wound is probably fatal. The cause of the trouble is unknown as yet. Douglas has been arrested and great excitement prevails.

CRIMINAL INDICTMENTS IN A COURT HOUSE ROBBED—ORGANIZED RESISTANCE TO A SHERIFF.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Advices from Galena, Stone county, Missouri, say that one night last week the Court House at that place was entered, and criminal indictments against several persons abstracted therefrom. The Sheriff, in attempting to arrest some parties supposed to have been connected with the affair, was confronted by an organized force, and after several shots had been fired, and one man killed, was compelled to retreat. At last accounts the Sheriff had a force of thirty-five men on one side of the James river, while his opponents were on the other bank, and a collision was expected at any moment.

AN AGED MAN ROBBED AND FIRE SET TO HIS DWELLING.

On last Tuesday it was discovered that the house of an old man named Evans, who lived by himself five miles from Trenton, Missouri, had been burned. On searching the ruins, the charred remains of the old man were found. It being known that the old man had considerable money, suspicion of foul play was aroused, and a worthless fellow named Sayers, who was spending a good deal of money in Trenton, was arrested. He confessed that he and two other men named Phillips and Cornwell went to the house on Monday night, knocked Evans down and beat him with a club, plundered the house of money and other valuables, and then fired it. Phillips and Cornwell were arrested, and threats of lynching were freely made, but the jail was strongly guarded, and the prisoners will probably be protected from mob violence.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—Tony Dixon, an old negro gardener and respected by all who knew him was shot and fatally wounded at his place near Chelsea, just north of the city yesterday by a negro boy named Wm Hackett, whom he had discharged from his employ. Charles Spradlin, a colored preacher being present and attempting to prevent Hackett shooting him again was also shot over the right eye by the young desperado from the effects of which he will probably die. A crowd of negroes soon collected and finding Hackett reloading his pistol, one of them fired at him with a shot gun wounding him severely in the right arm and breast. They then bound him, and putting him in a market wagon brought him to the city and gave him up to the authorities.

INDIANA.

Bold Attempt of Eighty Convicts in the State Prison to Escape.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 26.—Eighty convicts in the State prison at work in the foundry made a bold and desperate attempt to escape at three o'clock this afternoon. They suddenly quit work, overpowered the guard, tied and blinded them and succeeded in partially cutting a hole through the outer wall when a general alarm was given. The outside guard rushed to the rescue and on the top of the walls forced the convicts at the muzzle of their Spencer rifles to desist a further attempt at escape. The leaders in the conspiracy were promptly dealt with and all is quiet again.

MARINE DISASTER.

A Ship Ice-Bound.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Capt. Jaeger, of the steamship Nurnberg, which arrived at this port to-day, reports that on March 22nd he saw a schooner with an ensign at half-mast. He bore down to her and was asked to take ten men on board which had been saved. He sent a boat on board the schooner, which turned out to be the George S. Fogg from St. Edwards Island.

The men reported as follows: We belong to St. Mary's, Newfoundland. Our trade is fishermen in shore boats. On the 2nd of March we saw a ship ice-bound about 2½ miles from the coast. We went out to her with a party of thirty-four men all from St. Mary's. The wind was from the westward, a moderate breeze. Before we reached her we met the Captain of said ship in charge of another party from St. Mary's who took the Captain ashore as he was sick. As we could understand, the crew had left the ship the day before. We reached the ship at three P. M. As night came on, we made for the land after searching the ship, but did not reach the coast, as the ice had opened towards the land. We spent a night on the ice and had seven men frozen to death during the night.

The next day we went on board again; we had to leave nine men out of our number behind us, as these men were too weak to walk and the ice would not permit us on account of its weak state to carry them. Three of those men were picked up by the schooner George S. Fogg, on the 6th of March, as the only survivors out of the nine. We found nothing to eat or drink on board besides molasses. The ship drifted out with the ice, but we were in sight of the coast about six or seven days, but not able to reach it. We stopped till the 11th of March in the ship when we saw a schooner about four miles to the eastward of us As the ice was in some parts too weak to bear a man we took a small boat from the ship and made for the schooner which we reached in the afternoon where we were received with great kindness.

RELIGIOUS.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Tract Society—Abstract of the Work of the Organization.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The fiftieth anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated this evening in the First Baptist Church. The annual report was read and showed that during the past fifty years more than ten million publications have been issued, and of these more than half a million were volumes. During the past year, 220 colporteurs were employed who visited more than 140,000 families. The cost of this work is about $50,000. Grants have been made to the number of sixty eight million pages and to the value of $45,000. Gifts of printed matter for foreign distribution have been made to the amount of $4,000, and of cash and plates to be used in printing at mission stations of the value of $7,000. More than 4,000 publications have been issued abroad in one hundred and forty-three languages and since the formation of the society it has expended more than $800,000 in co-operating with American missions.

OBITUARY.

Death of a French Author.

PARIS, March 27.—Achard, the French author, is dead.

[Louis Amedee Eugene was a French novelist, and was born at Marseilles in April 1814. The first part of his life was employed in commerce and financial administration, and afterward he became a journalist in Paris. In 1846 he accompanied the Duke of Montpensier to Spain as a reporter. In 1847 he published Bell Rose, a successful novel of five volumes, 8vo, since which he has written many others, and quite a large number of plays.]

WELCKER.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Welcker, the restauranter, died to-day of pneumonia.

EDGAR QUINET.

PARIS, March 28.—Edgar Quinet, a distinguished author and a member of the Assembly from Paris, is dead.

[The deceased was born at Bourg (Ain) in 1803. He obtained in 1842, in the College of France, a chair of southern literature. He acted with the Republicans in the constituent and legislative assemblies of 1848-49. Among his various works are "Prometheus," a poem, (1838), Germany and Italy; Philosophy and Poetry, (1839), "The Genius of Religions," (1843), and "The Revolutions of Italy," (3 vols., 1852.) He was banished from France in 1852.]

RIVER DISASTERS.

Sinking of a Steamer.

SHREVEPORT, March 27.—The steamer Lizzie Rea which left here last night for above, struck a snag near Butler's Landing at daylight this morning and sunk in a bad position. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The second engineer was drowned. No other lives were lost.

THE STEAMER RUBY SAFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The report of the loss of the steamer Ruby with all hands, on Puget Sound is contradicted. No accident has occurred to her.

A SCHOONER SUNK

The schooner Industry sunk in the harbor. A number of persons were injured, but no lives were lost. The mail steamer Mohongo from San Francisco had her paddle boxes lost. The pilot house narrowly escaped foundering in the gale.

MEMPHIS.

Sentences Imposed.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—In the United States Court, Judge Emmons presiding, H. T. Tuckins, Postmaster at Masons Depot, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, was sentenced to one year imprisonment in the penitentiary for embezzlement.

M H. Koch, a letter carrier in this city, was found guilty of embezzling money from letters. Judgment was suspended.

A negro named Hardin, indicted for forging pension papers, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one year at hard labor.

PHILADELPHIA.

Proposed Railway Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Jay Gould, Sydney Dillon, General Dodge and other well known railroad men are in this city to-night. They propose holding a conference with Colonel Scott to-morrow relative to perfecting arrangements to complete Tehuantepec road to the Pacific coast.

RHODE ISLAND.

Republicans in Council.

PROVIDENCE, March 26—1 A. M.—The Republican State Convention is still in session discussing the claims to seats. No permanent organization has been effected. The prospect is good for an all night session.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ROME.

THE RECENT APPOINTMENT OF ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKEY.

ROME, March 26.—The Osservatore Romano, referring to the manner in which Archbishop McCloskey's appointment to the Cardinalate was received in the United States, and the reported preparations making there to celebrate it, points to the painful contrast afforded in Germany, where the new Cardinal, Archbishop Ledochowski is condemned to imprisonment becauses he refuses to betray his sacred mission at the behest of a despotic government.

ENGLAND.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

LONDON, March 26.—Good Friday was observed as a general holiday. Business was suspended. Churches were filled morning and afternoon. Greenwich Park, Black Heath, Hampstead Heath and other parks were thronged with people. The weather was fine, and crowds of pleasure seekers were immense. Accidents occurred, and some disorders were reported but nothing serious.

RUSSIA.

THE KHAN OF KHIVA ASKS FOR MORE ASSISTANCE.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Post has a report that the Khan of Khiva recently asked Russia for further assistance against his unruly subjects, and it is said he has offered to become altogether a vassal to the Czar.

MELBOURNE.

ESCAPE OF FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

MELBOURNE, March 26.—Twenty prominent Communists prisoners under the leadership of Dr. Rastaoul escaped from New Caledonia in boats built by themselves.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER CARLIST GENERAL TRUE TO DON CARLOS.

PARIS, March 26.—It is reported that General Dorregaray joins the other Carlist generals in their protest against Cabrera's course.

NEW YORK.

Counterfeit Railroad Bonds Detected.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Some weeks since, fifty counterfeit coupons were discovered on second mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash and Western Railroad since which time thirty-seven more counterfeits have been stopped. All second mortgage have been registered at the office of the company at New York. A meeting of stockholders will be held at Toledo on May 16.

Treasury disbursements of gold to-day amounted to $111,000. Imports of dry goods for the week were $1,958,049.

HOW GOOD FRIDAY WAS OBSERVED.

The lower part of New York is comparatively dull to-day. The number of people on the streets this morning was perhaps little less than on ordinary week days. But very little business was done. Large congregations assembled in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches, and the lenten services were of the usual impressive character. Nearly all the courts are closed, also the Stock and Gold Exchanges, and among the brokers the day is as closely observed as if it were a legal holiday. The banks and private banks are obliged to keep open, but they are doing but little business. There are some counter orders for Government bonds and something has been done in the foreign exchange, all on the basis of yesterday's prices, and the rates of borrowers of money yesterday made arrangements for loans until Saturday.

SUNDAY PARADE IN HONOR OF JOHN MITCHEL SUPPRESSED.

The Police Commissioners have informed parties expecting to parade in the funeral pageant on Sunday, in honor of the memory of John Mitchel, that such parade cannot take place, as the law forbids any such demonstration. The public parade has, therefore, been abandoned, and an ovation will take place on Sunday afternoon in the Hippodrome.

THE LATE JOHN MITCHEL.

A convention of Irish societies held to-night, adopted the following resolutions eulogistic of the memory of the late John Mitchel. The society is aggrieved at not being consulted by the Fenian Brotherhood with regard to the parade, and have decided to take no part in it but will call an early meeting and make arrangements for a procession to be participated in by Irish societies.

A DENIAL FROM VIC.

Victoria Woodhull has written a denial of the truth of some of the assertions made by the colored witnesses who testified in the Beecher trial on Thursday. She says Tilton never stayed in her house but one night, and that was when he wrote her biography. She never took lunch with him at Delmonico's or Kurtz's restaurant, never had a conversation with any negro on free love or talked of making $100,000 by the publication of the scandal in the presence of any witnesses as alleged.

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the question arose as to the power of the President to appoint a judge for the vacant Judicial district in Louisiana to which Judge Pardee was nominated, but which nomination failed being confirmed. The President referred the subject to Attorney General Williams who gave an opinion to the effect that the vacant judgeship can't be filled until the next session of Congress.

BREVITIES.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Walter P. Jinney, geologist, for an exploration of the Black Hills country. He will enter upon his work immediately.

The President will leave here next week for a brief visit to New York with the members of his family.

Secretary Bristow has returned here.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has forwarded a reply to the protest of the St. Louis tobacco manufacturers.

A sortie by a gang of thieves on the Peoples' Savings Bank this morning resulted in the loss of a number of papers valued at $12,000, but which are of no avail to the thieves.

There will be about a hundred vacancies among cadet midshipmen at the Naval Academy to be filled at the annual examination in June next. Members of the House of Representatives whose districts are not represented at the Academy are making their nominations to the Secretary of the Navy.

A pigeon shooting match for $3,000 of J. J. Schwind and Fred Wheal of Cleveland, against George Morgan and Martin Goodspeed of Elyra, Ohio, was arranged on Saturday. Each are to shoot ten birds at twenty one yards rise and eighty yards boundary. The shooting will take place at Elyra, Ohio, on April 18.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Henry Best was acquitted of a charge of larceny, Joseph B. Chambers prosecutor.

Herman Lang plead guilty to an indictment for assault and battery, on oath o Pauline Lang. He was sentenced to pay ten dollars and costs.

George Kirkpatrick, indicted for larceny, on oath of Alexander Harley. Verdict not guilty.

Mary Pryer, was acquitted of a charge of larceny, on oath of Albert Graham.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of George Ingram, indicted for surety of the peace, on oath of L. Funk.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Theodore Funk, charged with keeping a ferocious dog.

Charles Decker, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Margaret Fisher. A nolle pros. was allowed.

John Keyser, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Mary Keyser. Verdict guilty of simple assault. Sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs and go to the Workhouse for six months.

Thomas Clare plead guilty to three indictments for alleged liquor selling and was allowed a nolle pros. on seven more. W. B. Ross prosecutor.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank vs. J. O. C. McCune, an execution attachment, is on trial.

The Security Trust Company, for use of Geo. A. Berry, assignee vs. Leonard J. Blanchard, a sci fa on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $11,553 50.

Same plaintiff vs. same defendant, action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $11,053 50.

Bruce and Negley vs. J. M. Faas, an action for professional services. Verdict for plaintiff for $59 50.

John F. Cluley vs. Edward Kenna and Mark Campbell, sci fa on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

David Drain, charged by Mary Vick with false pretense, in beating her out of a board bill, plead guilty and was sentenced to jail for twenty-four hours.

James Donohue was convicted of selling a lottery ticket but recommended to mercy. Henry Myers prosecutor.

John Lahr, charged by L. Herriott with selling liquor without license was allowed a nolle pros.

John Esherwood was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor to minors and the costs were divided between him and Campbell Bartley, the prosecutor.

Andrew Ingold was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee. Mathew Cridge prosecutor.

M. Harling was convicted of selling liquor to minors, but recommended to mercy. C. G. Haids prosecutor.

Jos. Baumm is on trial on a charge of fornication.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Collier and Sterrett.

The case of John Britton vs. F. Bese, Robert Flynn and Thomas Mehan, an action of replevin, is on trial.

John Boyd vs. John Hayne, action on a book account. Jury out.

In the case of John F. Cluley vs. Edward Kenna and Mark Campbell, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien, a juror was withdrawn and the case continued.

David Jones vs. Godfrey & Clark, an action to recover for digging a well. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Argument list.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

George W. Kinner, bankrupt, Armstrong county. The creditors having chosen Wallace Martin, of Parker's, as assignee, the same was approved.

S. Frankenstine; bankrupt, Lawrence county. On application of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

Simmons & Co. et al vs. Thomas J. Fearl, debtor, Somerset county. The motion to dismiss proceedings with the reasons therefor, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

James Bown, debtor, Pittsburgh. The register's report on composition meeting presented, together with the resolution adopted. An order was made directing the Marshal to notify the creditors to appear on the 9th prox., to ascertain whether the resolution has been passed according to the act, and to show cause why the rule should not be recorded.

Oscar F Sheldon and Hiram Sheldon, Crawford county, bankrupts. Petition of assignee presented. Ordered that they have leave to continue the tanning business, so far as may be necessary to finish the stock on hand, and make the same marketable and sell it for a period not exceeding nine months from the adjudication.

M. J. Bombaugh, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignees' report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Maria Pruting, charged by Ida Slair with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs, within ten days, by prosecutrix.

John Galbreath, charged by Barbara Carson with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

John C. Mahon was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement, preferred by George W. Davis.

Joseph Rodgers plead guilty to a charge of larceny, preferred by J. H. Kennedy, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Charles Ross was convicted of feloniously entering a building and larceny, and acquitted as receiving stolen goods. C. Ublinger prosecutor.

Joseph Barnum was convicted of fornication, charged by Ann McCall.

Matthew Bauer was convicted of obstructing an officer and assault and battery upon a constable. Jos. D. Hoerr prosecutor.

Patrick Lyons is on trial on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on a child of Mary Harrington, seven years old. The Court will hear this case out in the morning, when the jury will be discharged until Monday, and the balance of the week spent on the argument list.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

David Jones vs. E. B. Godfrey and C. L. Clark. Verdict for defendants.

A subpœna was awarded in the case of Eliza Ann Foster vs. A. M. Foster, a libel in divorce, on the ground of desertion.

In the case of Hudson H. Newlon vs. Duncan Cornell & Co., an action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff for $7.3 97.

Susanna Ewing applied to the Court for leave to secure to herself her separate earnings.

The case of Britton vs. Bese et al., submitted to the jury.

The case of Limbach vs. Hartner et al., an action to recover damages for an illegal levy on household goods, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The argument list still holds the attention of this Court.

A new trial list of 200 cases was ordered to be made out by 1, to be taken up on the third Monday of this month.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

W. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie. On motion of assignee

recting the Clerk to

U. S. Depository, in favor of T. S. Woodruff, Esq., assignee, for $1,858 58, the proceeds of sale of certain personal property.

Olds & Davis, bankrupts, Warren county. On daly certified petition, with proof of notice, etc. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of all liens and encumbrances.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented, an order was made allowing the sale of certain personal property to John J. McD. Crossan.

T. W. Briggs, executor vs. Jas. A. Stewart. The argument on the rule to show cause why the libel should not be dismissed, was fixed for the 2d prox.

S. T. Woodruff, assignee vs. M. Ohlman. The argument to show cause why S. M. Brainard, master should not return the evidence to court, was fixed for April 1st.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION.

And still another sterling Democrat enters the contest for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Allegheny county. We refer to Mr. Henry Large, of Jefferson township, a gentleman well known and recognized among the most upright and faithful of Democrats. He is a farmer by profession, a successful one too, and if nominated would make a popular candidate.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	114¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, (coupons)	120
Five-Twenties, 1862	117⅛
Five-Twenties, 1864	118
Five-Twenties, 1865	120¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867	120¼
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120
Ten-Forties	114
Ten-Forties (coupons)	114⅛
Currency 6ses	119½
New Five Per Cents	114⅛

STOCKS.

Western Union	78½
Adams Express	104
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	89
American Express	63¾
United States Express	63¾
Pacific Mail	43¾
New York Central	104½
Erie	29¼
Harlem	130
Michigan Central	73½
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	61
Illinois Central	103
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¾
Northwestern	45
Northwestern preferred	87¾
Rock Island	104¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	57½
Toledo and Wabash	16¾
Fort Wayne	158½
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	28½
C. C. and I. C.	5¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 1, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade for some days past has been steadily improving and dealers generally feel much encouraged by the prospect for the coming season. It is the general opinion, however, that trade cannot be extended much beyond its present proportions until the resumption of work by the iron manufacturers. The report of business in most departments is really encouraging, and it appears that the volume of transactions in mercantile circles were the largest for some time. In values, the leading changes in quotations were the firmer feeling in grain and breadstuffs, the tendency towards an advance being particularly noticeable in spring wheat flour, which was held at an advance of 25c. Grain was also firm under an increased demand. Hay was dull and lower; prices prevailed; stock on hand large. In country produce the principal decline was in apples and a similar movement in seeds. Provisions are steady but unchanged, although some articles in this line could not be replenished at present prices. Our rivers are in good navigable order from the head waters to the mouth. Freights, we regret to say, are very scarce and are being carried at very low prices. The week's coal run was a small one; the low prices ruling in the lower market is not much inducement for shipping; the coal run this year is fully ten million bushels below the same time last year.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report.

Flour, bbls	1,564	Apples, bbls	44
Bacon, tcs	24	Oats, bushels	1,954
Butter, pks	57	Corn, bushels	859
Potatoes, bush	840	Hay, bales	995
Barley, bushels	2,259	Cheese, boxes	36
Bacon, pcs	840		

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market exhibited more firmness than for some days past. Prices have been well maintained, and a fair amount of grain changed hands at the following: Wheat—Stocks to operate were light; holders firm: choice Kentucky white, $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white, $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do, $1 20@1 22; amber, $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat, $1 16@1 18. Corn very active and firmer. Several car lots changed hands; shelled high mixed, 75@76c; low mixed, 73@74c. Ear in good request and higher; sales at 76@78c per bushel for yellow, and 73@75c for mixed. Oats are firm and more active at 65@66c for prime white; mixed; 63@64c. Barley—Market quiet with but little enquiry; we quote: No. 2 spring at $1 28@1 31 per bushel. Rye was more fancied, with light offerings; we quote nominally $1 10@1 12 per bushel.

HOMINY — Is quoted in a jobbing way at $4 25@4 50.

HAY—The receipts have largely increased and stocks have accumulated, producing a decline in prices; we quote, for prime timothy on track at $20@22 per ton; No. 2 do $18@19; inferior $15@17; baled hay firm. Straw, $23@24 per ton.

MILL FEED—The market is easier; bran, $1 20@1 25 per cwt.; shorts, $1 25@1 35; middlings, $1 45@155 per cwt.; chopped feed, $1 55@1 65; oil meal, $1 90@2 per cwt.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is arriving more freely; we quote choice cakes at 14c; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs at $1 40@1 50 per gallon; in kegs $1 25.

POULTRY—Supply to operate on light; we quote dressed chickens at 14@15c per lb; turkey 17@18c.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The demand was fair and sales were regular: Hams 13½c; shoulders 9¼@10¼c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 14¼c; beef tongues $7 00 per dozen; mess pork firm at $21@21 50 per bbl; rib sides 12c; clear do 12½c; clear 13c. Lard firm; in tierces 15¾c; half barrels 15¾c; in buckets 16¼c; in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 17¼c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5lb do 17¾c; in 6 lb do 17c. Ham sausage 10c per lb.

RAGS—Are steady at 2¾@3c per lb.

SALT—Sales in car lots at $1 60 per bbl; jobbing way $1 80@1 85.

SEEDS—The market for clover is firmer on account of an advance at other points; we note sales to the trade at $6 85@6 90; timothy $2 50@2 65 to the trade; flax seed dull; prices uncertain.

POTATOES—Market steady; supply fair; prices fairly maintained; transactions from store range $1 05@1 10 per bushel for prime peachblows; Peerless 95c@$1; other grades 90@95c.

APPLES—The market was a dull one; the supply still exceeds the demand, and as a natural consequence holders are anxious to sell and lower prices are the rule not the exception; we quote in a jobbing way at $1 50, 2@2 50 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

ASHES—Dealers report a steady demand, with sales to a fair extent at the following: Soda ash common 3¼@3½c; refined 4@4¼c; pearls 8@8½c; potash 7½@8c; fluor spar 2c; magnese 6½c; arsenic 6c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—With a falling off in the receipts, the market was firmer; we hear of sales at 50@55c per gallon.

ALES—The market has undergone no quotable change as regates to prices or demands; the card rates are: X ale $9 per bbl; XX ale $10; porter $10; India ale $11; half barrels in proportion.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—Are in fair demand; the sales made were: For the former $2 30@2 40 per gallon; for the latter $1 18@1 20.

BEESWAX—Steady, with sales at 27@30c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—As before noted the market was a dull one, with more sellers than buyers, we quote nominally at 2¾@3c per lb.

BEANS—As we have noticed in a previous issue, the market was firm with a good trade demand; sales were made at various prices; good medium $1 85@1 90; small white navies $2@2 10 per bushel.

BROOM HANDLES—The demand was fair and sales regular; choice No 1 plain $17@18; good $15@16, choice No 1 painted $28@30, good No 1 painted $25@27; toy handles painted $20@22 50 per M.

ROOM CORN—Prices in the West have further advanced; we quote green burl at 13@15c; green medium 11@12c; green inside and covers 10½@11½c; red tipped 10½@11c; red@10c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The demand was fair and sales were regular; we quote ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BROOMS—Are held firmly; prices are too unsettled to quote correctly; we omit them.

BUTTER—The daily receipts for some time past have been large and stocks are steadily accumulating; with the common grades the market is fairly glutted; anything like a correct quotation would be difficult to furnish; we quote prime choice roll at 25@28c; medium to good 18@22c per lb.

CHEESE—Our market was entirely devoid of animation, with light receipts to operate with; there was not much inclination to operate; prices are unchanged.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply; we note sales at $10@12 per barrel.

COKE—The demand is improving; there is, however no quotable change in prices; we quote at $2 50 per ton delivered free on cars here.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a quiet one; we hear of sales of apples at 7@7¼c for common to fair and 8@8¼c for prime to choice; peaches, halves, 8@9¼c.

EGGS—Are coming in more freely; the rates are entirely too unsettled to quote; we omit them.

FLOUR—The market was both firm and active; prices have still an upward tendency; the jobbing rates for choice brands are: White wheat $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin $5 50@6 00; red winter wheat $6 00; Rye flour $5 50@5 75. Oat meal $7 50@8 00. Graham flour $5 75 per barrel.

GROCERIES—The fine weather has had a wonderful effect and trade dealers are well pleased with the volume of trade; the general impression is that the good time is near at hand. Sugars and sweets hold their own; the current rates are:

Green Coffees—Fancy Rio 24½c; choice Rio 23c¾; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25¼c; Java in papers, 40c; Java in bulk, 39¼c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 8¼@8¾c per lb; Patna 7½@8c, Rangoon, 7¼@7¾c

Spices—Cloves 35c per lb; allspice 17½@18¾c per lb; Cassia 35@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18½c; stearine 15c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard extra C 10½c; Franklin extra C 9¾c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8@9c; cut loaf 11¾c; crushed 11¾c; powdered 11¼c; granulated 11⅜c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 1, 1875.

REMARKS — There was rather a quiet market yesterday for spot crude at lower figures. There was a good deal of business done in the way of settlements of contracts for the month. Refined was easy. Reports from the East indicate lower prices.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 50@1 52½; Union do $1 47½@1 50; outside lines do $1 45; immediate shipment $1 75@1 77½. The sales were 15,000 barrels at Parker's and 850 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED.

The easy feeling continues, but prices are generally well maintained; we quote at 11¾@12c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 14¾c for spot.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined rules at 14½@14¾c for spot; April delivery 14¾@15c.

OIL BARRELS

Unchanged at $1 35@1 40 for city make; $1 25@1 30 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 31.—The Herald says: The market for United at the wells opened at $1 56¼, and the transactions in spot were limited, but a number of settlements were made of contracts expiring at the termination of the first three months.

Sales were reported at

UNITED AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 58
1,000 bbls spot	1 55¼
2,000 bbls spot	1 51¾
2,000 bbls spot	1 50

PENNSYLVANIA TRANSPORTATION.

500 bbls spot	1 48¾

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

1,000 bbls spot	1 80
2,000 bbls spot	1 78¾
2,000 bbls spot	1 77½
3,000 bbls spot	1 76¼
1,000 bbls spot	1 75

OIL CITY.

300 bbls spot	1 80

UPPER ROAD.

550 bbls spot	1 80

NEW YORK, March 31—Closing of the 30th.—Petroleum—There is a trifle easier market for buyers, with less satisfactory reports from the Creek in connection with a slow demand; crude in bulk is quoted at 7 3-16@7¼c; refined at 14¾c; cases at 19½@21c; naphtha at 10c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a dull and nominal market, with refined quoted at 14½@14¾c.

TITUSVILLE, March 31.—Market quiet and nominal; quoted at $1 80.

OIL CITY, March 31.—Market quiet at $1 77½@1 80.

ROUSEVILLE, March 31.—Market quiet with no business; held at $1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 31.—Market quiet and nothing doing; oil held at $1 80.

TIDIOUTE, March 31. — Market quiet; $1 50 bid at wells for fresh certificates.

PARKERS, March 31.—Market quiet and not much doing; United $1 51¼; Union $1 48¾; immediate shipment $1 77½.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

CATTLE.

Notwithstanding all the talk about freights on stock East, there has been no change in the rates, and we consider it very doubtful whether any will be made. The rates by the Connellsville route are below those of the Pennsylvania road and have been for some time. The run of cattle for the week varies but a few car loads from those of the previous week. In regard to quality they consisted as usual of almost every variety. The market most of the time ruled in favor of sellers, who were evidently better pleased with the situation than for some time past. Stocks are coming in more freely. The demand, however, was only limited so far, owing, in a great measure, to the backwardness of the season. As regards heavy fat cattle, the general opinion seems to be that prices will be maintained for some time. This, however, will depend on circumstances or until the grassers put in an appearance.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra steers	$7 00@7 25
Medium to good	6 00@6 50
Common to fair	5 00@5 50
Bulls	4 00@4 75
Stockers	3 50@4 50

HOGS.

The receipts since our last were the largest we have reported for some time, caused, no doubt, by the liberal prices that have governed the market here lately. It may, however, be proper to mention that the through shipments were also heavy. Receipts similar to those we have noted will soon bring down prices.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$9 00@9 25
Yorkers	7 25@7 50
Fair to good mixed	8 25@8 50

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was a large one. Stocks have accumulated. Nevertheless previous prices have been maintained.

We can report sales to a fair extent at the following:

PRICES.

Extra 115 to 130 lbs fine wool	$7 25@7 50
Extra 100 lbs fine wool	7 00
90 to 95 lbs	6 65@6 85
75 to 80 lbs	6 00@6 50

Common lots sold at various prices.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale shows a falling off of a few cars as compared with last week. Still the amount on sale was fully up with the wants of the trade. The principal stock on sale were from Chicago, a few head only being driven in. In regard to quality they differ but slightly from the usual kind on sale, being a mixture of various kinds grading from common to extra. The market was more active than for some time. The result was the pens were cleared earlier in the day than usual, notwithstanding last week's prices were obtained. There was a good deal of complaining among drovers about loaning money.

Following are the rates:

PRICES.

Extra to fancy	$7 50@7 75
Good to prime	6 50@7 00
Fair to medium	5 50@6 00
Bulls	4 50@5 50

Butchers still complain of a very unsatisfactory meat market; that, in addition to a limited demand, they have great difficulty in making collections.

SHEEP.

The offerings on sale were very small less than 125 head of common; that would not make much of a market. The supply, however, was fully up with the demand. Prices were about the same as last week.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra	$7 00@7 50
Fair to good	6 00@6 50
Common to medium	5 00@5 50

HOGS.

The number on sale was small, showing a large falling off as compared with last week. Still they were fully up with the demand.

Sales were made at the following:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$8 50@8 75
Common	8 00@8 25

FRESH COWS.

There were but few on sale, in consequence mainly of the bad condition of the country roads, rendering it difficult to drive; the market remains unchanged in every particular. Good milkers continue to bring full prices, say $60 to 65, and medium to good $40 to 50. Henry Nagle reported having sold four at $40 to 50 each.

VEAL CALVES.

The market remains without quotable change, 6 to 7c per lb. There is a scarcity of good calves, and they are selling readily at full prices.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton—futures closed weak; sales 28,000 bales; April 16 17-32c; May 16¾@16 29-32c; June 17¼@17 9-32c; July 17 17-32@17 9-16c; August 17 11-16@17 23-32c; September 17 1-16@17 5-16c; October 16¾@16 11-16c; November 16 7-16c. Flour in moderate demand; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 40@4 85; common to good $4 85@5 10; good to choice $5 15@5 35; white wheat extra $5 50@6; extra Ohio $5 05@6 65; St. Louis $5@8. Rye flour steady at $4@5 10. Corn meal quiet and firm at $4@4 30. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 32,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 22@1 27; No 3 spring $1 12@1 14; Chicago $1 15½; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 12@1 24; winter red western $1 25@1 27. Rye quiet at 90c@$1. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt quiet and steady. Corn heavy; receipts 21,000 bushels; mixed western 85@86c; yellow 86@86½c. Oats firmer and more active; mixed western 70@71¾c; white 71@73½c. Hay firm and unchanged. Coffee firm at 15½@18¼c gold. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7⅞@8c; prime 8¼c. Molasses firm. Rice firm. Petroleum heavy; refined 14½c; crude 7½c. Rosin steady at $2 07½@2 12½. Turpentine steady at 36c. Eggs firm at 22@24c. Leather firm. Hemlock 26½@30c. Wool unchanged. Pork firmer at $21 37½@21 50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull; middles dull; western long clear 11¾@11½c; short 12c. Lard firm; prime steam 14¼@14½c. Butter steady; western 13@22c. Cheese firm at 1 @16¼c. Clover seed quiet and nominal; western 11@11¼c. Whisky firm at $1 14@1 14¼.

Dry Goods.

The trade movement was slow with commission houses and jobbing branches were only moderately active. Cotton goods steady. Amoskeag and Pearl River denims advanced 1c. Prints fairly active. Plaid styles doing well. Dress goods in good demand. Shawls fairly active. Woolens quiet. Ribbons were very largely sold at auction to-day at better prices.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 spring 99c; No. 2 95¾c fresh bid spot; 93¾c seller April; 98¾c seller May; 99¾c seller June; No. 3 90¾@91c; rejected 83¾@84c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed fresh at 68½c regular; 68c bid seller May; 75¼c seller June; rejected 65c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 55½c spot; 55¾c bid for seller April; 59¾c seller May. Rye dull and nominal. Barley—demand good at full prices; No 2 $1 seller April. Pork active and higher at $21 cash; $20 80 seller April; $20 05 seller May. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; $14 27½ spot or April; $14 45 seller May; $13 65 seller June. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand. Whiskey firm at $1 11. On call of board, wheat was ½c higher. Corn at 76¼@76½c seller May. Oats higher at 59⅞c seller May. Pork higher at $21 20 seller May; $21 47½ seller June. Lard firmer.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 16c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 12@1 17. Corn firm at 70@71c. Oats firm at 60@64c. Rye quiet at $1 12@1 15. Barley quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 76c. Lard oil firm at $1 10@1 12. Eggs quiet at 16c. Butter and cheese steady and unchanged. Clover seed firm at $11@11 50. Pork dull; held at $21 50. Lard active; steam held at 14¼c; kettle 14¾. Bulk meats—demand fair and market firm; shoulders 7¾c; sides 11@11¾c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 8¾, 12@12¾c. Hogs firm; common $6 25@7; fair to medium $7 25@8 25. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 25@5 75; high grades $6 25@8. Wheat firm; red $1 26@1 28; amber $1 28; white $1 30@1 37. Rye held at $1. Corn wanted; yellow and mixed 84¾@84¼c. Oats—66 69@69½c. Provisions steady. Pork $21 37½@21 50. Lard 13½@14¾c. Whisky firm at $1 16. Petroleum firm; refined 14¾@15c; crude 6¾@6¾. Clover seed at $11@11 50. Butter steady; New York Bradford county extra 28@30c. Cheese firm; western 16@16¼c. Eggs quiet; western 26@28c.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 31.—There were no new features to notice in this market. There was a fair demand for fine wools, but at low and unsatisfactory prices, while choice, medium and No. 1 fleeces would readily command extreme figures. XX Ohio and Pennsylvania held at 52½@53c; low X medium and No 1 fleeces 54@58c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 49@52c. There are no combing or delaine fleeces on the market of any consequence, and desirable lots of combing would bring 66@68c. Superfine and extra pulled have been in demand and are quite firm at 45@58c; combing and pulled 51@58c; choice 53@57c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 12@1 12½. Flour firm at $4 90@5 25. Corn higher at 69@70½c. Oats better at 62@64c. Barley quiet at $1 07@1 22. Rye steady at $1 02@1 05. Whisky firm at $1 12. Pork firm at $21; dry salt very firm at 8, 11¾, 11¾@12c. Bacon buoyant at 8¾, 9, 12¼@13c. Lard held at 14c. Hogs firm; Yorkers 6@6¾c. Bacon 6¾@7¼c; good to choice 7¼@8c. Cattle active; good native shipping steers $6; fair to good butchers $5 25@5 85.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 31. — Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand; No 1 amber $1 30; No 2 $1 28; mixed $1 26; No 1 red $1 27. Corn quiet at 84¼c. Oats firm; mixed western 66@67c. Rye firm at $1 05@1 08. Hay firmer at $17@22. Pork steady at $21@21 50. Bacon active; shoulders 9¾@9¼c; clear rib 12¼c. Lard dull at 14@14¾c. Butter quiet; western tubs and rolls 16@22c. Petroleum dull at 7@7½c. Coffee stronger at 15¾@18½c. Whiskey quiet at $1 15.

Toledo

TOLEDO, March 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 2 white $1 16½; extra do $1 20; amber 1 13; No 2 red held at $1 13@1 13½; No. 3 $1 00; No 1 amber Illinois $1 21. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; No. 2 60½c. Cloverseed steady at $6 35@7.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—Cotton firm at 15¾@15¾c. Flour, wheat and rye quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 68¼@70c. Oats firm at 65c. Pork $22 00. Bulk meats firm at 8¾, 10¾, 11¼@11¾c. Bacon 8¾, 9, 12¼, 12¾@12¾c. Sugar cured hams 13@13½c. Lard—good 14¼c; tierce 15c. Whisky $1 12.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 31.—Flour in good demand; superfine western $4 25@4 50; common extra $5 25@5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5 25@6 25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5 50@6 25; Illinois $6@7; St. Louis $6@8 00. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow at 89¼@91c. Oats firm; mixed and white 70@73c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee 99¼c; No 2, 93½c. Oats scarce; No 2 fresh 55c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed, fresh in store, 70¼c. Rye steady and unchanged; No 1 in store $1 06. Barley firm; No 2 fresh $1 05; No 3, 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—Wheat firm; No 1 red $1 18; No 2 $1 13. Corn and oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white 11¾c; Ohio State test 12¾c; small lots 1@2c higher.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31—Flour quiet at $3 75@5 50. Wheat firm at $1@1 18. Corn steady at 61@69c. Oats firm at 58@59c. Rye and barley unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 31.—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1 20; extra white Michigan $1 35. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley firm; Canada held at $1 43.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 31.—Flour quiet at $5 50@5 75. Wheat firm; extra $1 20½; No 1 $1 17¼. Corn firm at 75c. Oats quiet at 59½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 31.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞@93; account, 92¾@93; 5-20s '65, 107½; do '67, 107¼; 10-40s, 102⅞; new 5s 103¼; New York Central 92; Erie 26¼; preferred 39.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £8,000.

Spirits of petroleum 10¾@11s. Linseed oil 25@26s.

PARIS, March 31.—Rentes 63 francs 82½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 31. — 5-20s, '62, 99¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton market firm and steady; middling upland, 7⅜@8d; Orleans, 8@8¼d; sales 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 6,600 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Turpentine 26½@26¾s. Lard 63s 9d. Shoulders 36s 6d.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 31 —Money, after loaning at 7 per cent closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. Sterling held at 48¾ and 483 for sixty days and 483¾@487 for sight. Customs receipts $357,000.

Gold opened at 114⅞, declined to 114¾, rallied to 114¾ and closed at 114⅞. Rates paid for borrowing were 2, 4 and 3 per cent per annum, 1 64 to 3-64 per diem and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $134,000. Clearings $147,000,000.

Government and railroad mortgages firm. State bonds dull the only change being in Tennessee.

At the opening of business to-day the stock market became firm, the presence of Daniel Drew on the street and the statement that he was settling all contracts that came due yesterday, causing a renewal of the buoyant feeling that has prevailed on the street for some weeks past. Erie was exceptionally weak and lower. The fluctuations were frequent along the entire list but prices kept steadily improving under the lead of the Western Union Telegraph. Later, there was a decline in the general list and a subsequent recovery. During the afternoon, Panama went to the front with an advance of 2½ per cent, and Pacific mail went up 2¼ per cent and it was inferred that something favorable had been done at the meeting of directors, reported as being held to-day, but on inquiry it was ascertained that nothing but routine business had been transacted. At the final close, the market was firm and prices showed an advance of ¼ to 1⅜ per cent as compared with the opening sales, and ¼ to 5 per cent on closing quotations of yesterday. Panama was a marked exception closing at 122 bid 125 asked. Transactions agregated 275,000 shares, of which 44,000 were Pacific mail, 93,000 Western Union 19,000 Northwest Common, 36,000 Erie, 5,000 St. Paul Common, 10,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Wabash and 34,000 Union Pacific.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acetic		12	@ 18	Magnesia cal	lb	80	@1 00
Citric		1 35	1 40	—Carb	lb	30	@ 35
Oxalic	lb	22	@ 24	Manna S F	lb		75
Sulph.	lb	2	@ 4½	Morph sul	oz	2 70	@2 90
Tartaric	lb	60	@ 65	Nutm No 1	lb	1 35	@1 30
Alcohol,	gal	2 25	@2 40	Oil anise		3 50	@4 00
Aloes,			19	Bergamot	lb	7 00	8 50
Capsicum	lb	16	@ 20	Cassia	lb	1	@2½
Cocoa	lb	65	@ 75	—Cinnam'n	lb	2 00	2 20
Am Carb	lb	22	@ 25	—Cloves	lb	3 75	4 00
—Aqua	lb	8	@ 12	Cod liver	gal	1 80	@2 25
Annatto	lb	50	@ 60	Lemon	lb	90	@3 25
Ashes			80	Linseed,	gal	80	@1 35
—Soda	lb	4	@ 5	Neats F,	gal	90	@1 35
Bal. Copa	lb	95	@1 15	Olive,	gal	1 75	@2 00
Bay Rum,	gal	2 75	@3 50	—quarts,	doz	6 25	@10 00
Bark				—pints,	doz	3 25	@5 50
Cassia	lb	35	@ 38	Origan	lb	70	@1 20